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EW SPRING GOOD EWHALL, ON STREET, BOSTON,

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PARILLA COMPO

ANCE GROCERY

In the city and country,

# Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY ..... PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1840.

No. 26 .... Vol. XXV.

and virtue-religion and morality, under ystem of education, which extends to

of our republic must fall. Knowledge out religious principle will sink into mere ing and intrigue; and even picty affords scurity to civil liberty and social order, out being enlarged by the influence of a education. If we would preserve our institutions, especially, if we would pre-"the union"—our country—our whole ary, we must have both learning and relim—both schools and churches—knowledge ery where dispersed, and every where under guiding and modifying influence of pure

d undefiled religion.
Something must be done, more than has yet
en done, to diffuse the spirit of education,
d carry its blessings to every child in the nam;—to diffuse the spirit of the gospel, and its instructions to every house in the or ignorance, infidelity and immorality, d; or ignorance, infidelity and immorality, outstrip the movements of all our individu-and associate efforts, and sweep away our institutions; bringing our beloved country delity, licentiousness, and violence, with gint strides, may traverse our country in all its
eight and breadth; deluging it in blood, and
excepting it with the besom of destruction. I
avoid rather turn from this dark side of the
history and though it may prove but an optimetars and though it may prove but an optilicentiousness, and violence, with gi-les, may traverse our country in all its Here is the work to which our Society is ion, view a brighter scene. I would adulge the hope, that knowledge and by be rapidly spread through the land rapidly spread through the land hat some mighty moral influence, under the ostering hand of education, and through the ind interposition of Providence, may come in and stay our downward course, sustain our offering interval. tottering institutions, and save our country!

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10TH, 1840. To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

Yours, &c.

Dear Sir, -A union of all the American hurches, in contributions to the American Col-

the control of the co other civilized and Chistian nation. If this traffic can only be suppressed, as Mr. Buxton believes, by the civilization of Africa; if the principles and policy of the American Colonization Society, (which we rejoice to know the philauthropy and government of England have zation Society, (which we rejoice to know the philanthropy and government of England have adopted,) can alone effect that civilization, adopted.) can alone effect that civilization, how important that this should be applied with the stated minor of the gospel, learned, pious, respected, it exerting its benign influence every Sabh by preaching, and every day by example it conversation, among all classes of men and it conversation, among all classes of men and how important that this should be applied with and conversation, among all classes of men and arough all the ranks of society. Before this mough all the ranks of society. Before this arough all the ranks of society. Before this in the system of education, and mode of roviding for religious worship and instruction, and most of the Southern and Middle States.

I do not mean to insmarte that education is enerally neglected at the south. Far from it, the feet. The rich expend their property reely, for the education of their children. Many are sent to the northern States, and not few to Europe, for the purposes. Some promission who came to proclaim liberty to cap-

Rev. JOEL PARKER's Adddess, delivered at the Auniversary in New York, on presenting the fol-

lowing resolution:is especially entitled to the patronage of clergymen and gentlemen in the other learned professions, and the more intelligent and cultivated classes of society

Mr. President,-When a wise man would achieve any great practical end, he prepares well the instruments by which he operates. The skilful artisan sharpens his tools. The most valiant warrior thinks it not beneath him to look well to the keenness of the edge, and the etherial temper of his blade. Both under-stand, that "wisdom is better than strength." Now, sir, God has undertaken a great work

-the subjugation of the world to himself. The grand instrument employed by him is the human mind. But it is not mind in its native state; it is not mind lying like imbedded ore, mixed with dull earth and base materials. ander the desolating scourge of anarchy or the moder the desolating scourge of anarchy or the moder the desolating scourge of anarchy or the moder of the moder o

equal parts, the one embracing the more intel-ligent, and the other the less intelligent class, you will find that nearly all our patronage must come from the former.

Our appeal then, to the clergy and gentlemen in other learned professions, and the more intelligent and cultivated classes of society generally, rests, first of all, upon the ground that they alone can appreciate the value of the I am aware, sir, that it may be said ruth, that those who possess the least with truth, that those who possess the least mental cultivation, appreciate highly the in-struction of those who are are best furnished for the work of the ministry. But it is to be observed, that although they form a tolerable nization Society, on the 5th of next month, has ten mybatically recommended by recent large ablic meetings in the city of New York, and the Methodist denomination of Christians are

Now A Lovell

BOSTON RECORDER.

FIRDLY, JUNE 26, 1840.

FRIDLY, JUNE 26, 1840.

WANDERSONDENT.

WANDERSONDEN oughly appreciate the value of simple, lumi-nous and abundant instruction.

Who, then, shall patronize this Society, ex-

cept those that have felt deeply the value of sound instruction, and that have known some-thing of the greatness of the work of becoming well prepared to teach others? Nor ought we to overlook another obvious advantage of a to overtook another obvious advantage of a thorough education, which is but slightly ap-preciated by the less highly educated part of the community. I mean the influence of long study in cooling the judgment, and balancing the powers of the mind. The amassing of men to wield with wisdom and discretion the mighty power which knowledge imparts. I believe sir I shall, with all reflecting minds, be borne out in the remark that nearly all the instances of mis-directed talents and extravagance in the Christian ministry, within the last few years, have been in men of the content of th

struction and temperament.

There is an incidental power for good put forth by this Society too, which is probably of more value than all its direct benefits. This is from them. He will accept of an appointment to these arduous duties, and tread the ever-lasting and weary round of inculcating elemen-tary instruction. Besides, there is an obvious tary instruction. Besides, there is an obvious propriety in referring this interest—the edurepriety in feering this interest—the characterion of young men to the sacred ministry— o the clergy, and the learned of other profes-ions; and the intelligent and cultivated classes of society generally. They may unite their personal influence with their benefactions. In the bestowment of gifts, much more may be accomplished by the sympathy and personal influences that accompany them than by the amount of the donations. The influence of Howard the philanthropist rests not so much upon the fact that he scattered his estate among the destitute, as it does upon his visits of mercy and the words of kindness that accompanied his bestowments. And what is it sir, that chiefly endears to us our heavenly Father as a benefactor? The generous munificence and continual recurrence of his bounties affect us, vet nothing so affects our hearts, as the discovery of himself, when as if from a dark cloud, his hand seems to be stretched forth for our relief. A little incident occurred today, to which I will advert for a moment, if you will pardon such an allusion to myself. While pardon such an allusion to myself. sitting on this platform, at our interesting meeting in behalf of foreign missions this morning, I saw standing by yonder wall an aged and honored servant of Christ. It was venerable Dr. Richards. I quitted my place and made my way through the crowd, and conducted him to the seat which I had oc-cupied. The act was one of small moment, it enkindled in my bosom a peculiar feeling but it enkindled in my bosom a peculiar feeling
—a desire of the opportunity to give more
substantial proof of my grateful remembrance
of his instructions; and I could not avoid raising a prayer to God, that I might when old,
meet such a feeling towards myself in the
younger generation of ministers of the gospel.
Then, sir, there is a manifest suitableness
in our suling those who are to become our as-

in our aiding those who are to become our asciates. It is true that the minister of Christ an associate with all his flock. But the a feeling among scholars towards one another that is peculiar to themselves, and consequently there is a peculiar propriety in the clergy and gentlemen in the learned professions and the well educated classes aiding those who may adorn their social circles, and exert a hallowed

I close with but one suggestion more. There

generation, "Lord, now lettest thou thy [servants] depart in peace, for [our] eyes have

For the Roston Recorder. ARABIA.

Speech of Rev. Eli Smith, of the Syrian Mission, at the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. in New York, May 15, 1840. Mr. President,-It is a frequent result of our early habits of reading, or of the circumstances in which Providence has cast our lot, that we

borne out in the remark that nearly all the instances of mis-directed talents and extravagance in the Christian ministry, within the last few years, have been in men of limited education. Exceptions have indeed occurred; but, they have been only in a few of peculiar mental construction and temperament.

is life and eminence. Without this diffusion of knowledge through all ranks and grades of knowledge through all ranks and grades of showledge through all ranks and grades of showledge through all ranks and grades of showledge with provision for public worship and universal religious instruction, I see not how any thing like equal rights and republican institutions can be maintained. There is no time to be lost. These hints are entirely at your disposal.

R. R. G.

Religious.

Religious.

For the Roston Recorder.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Will submit to the toil of that most thankless of all professions—the instruction of our grammar schools? and who shall be the presidents and professors of our universities and colleges? Certainly not, as a general thing, the most the Caspian Sea, and are as fair and fresh in complexion as ourselves. The Arabs were in these countries before them. Certainly not, as a general thing, the most highly educated men in the other learned or our grammar schools? and who shall be the presidents and professors of our universities and colleges?

Certainly not, as a general thing, the most thankless of all professions—the instruction of our grammar schools? and who shall be the presidents and professors of our universities and colleges?

Certainly not, as a general thing, the most thankless of all professions—the instruction of our grammar schools? and who shall be the presidents and professors of our universities and colleges?

Certainly not, as a general thing, the Mohammedan conquests commenced by the Arabs. In the toris can be maintained.

Arabs were in these countries and colleges?

Certainly not, as a general thing, the most the toil of that most thankless of and who shall be the presidents and colleges?

Certainly not, as a general thing, the most the cash in professions—the instruction of our grammar schools? and who shall be the presidents and professors of our universities and colleges?

Certainly not, as a general thing, the most thankless of and who shall be the presidents a rocco, entered Spain by the straits of Gibraltar, (a name which, as Gibr-al-Tarif, yet bears witness to the progress of their leader.) found-ed there an empire which lasted till the discovery of America, and even poured their legions over the Pyrences into the south of France. In all these countries, a large part of the population is still of Arabic descent, excepting Spain, from which they were expelled, but where they have left to this day, the frequent traces of the extent and splendor of their power. The Arabic language is yet more extensive than the Arabic population; for being the tongue in which the Koran is written, it is read wherever Mohami prevails, and thus in large parts of Hindostan and farther India, Arabic is either read or

The first characteristic of the Arab race is The first characteristic of the Arab race is hospitality. There are two great classes of the population of Arabia, Bedoweens, and the stationary tribes. These last cultivate the soil, to some extent, while the former rove at pleasure, foraging on the travellers of the desert. It is a very different thing in the east, to plunder a caravan, from highway robbery in the west. Nor are the same feelings indulged by the Belowitzer of his victory a world by the Bedowi toward his prisoners, as would be found in the breast of a Spanish or Italian brigand. It is a very erroneous impression, that the Arabs are a blood-thirsty people. So far from this, they uniformly, and with anxiety, avoid the effusion of blood in their fre-quent brawls. It is, indeed, a point of bonor among them, to avenge the blood of a kinsman; but, on other occasions, they very unfrequently take life. It must be remembered, that Abraham and the early patriarchs lived as the Be-doweens do now, and the very treatment which the travellers to Sodom received from their hospitable entertainer, you may expect, at this day, from a modern Arab. Having occasion to travel from Jerusalem towards the Persian Gulf, we were under much solicitude, as to the safety of transition, especially as it was said, a powerful band of robbers infested the road. I mentioned the case to an Arab friend of mine in the city, and he assured me that he would obviate the difficulty. A day or two after, I was called on to make an arrangement for the use of camels to cross the desert. It seemed, he had brought the captain of this very band of

An important auxiliary of their valor is indomitable perseverance. It is the natural result of living in a desert, destitute of the productions which sustain life, that they patiently bear the greatest privations. Their food is always of the coarsest and meanest kind. On one occasion they procured from us by exchange, a hushel of barley of which they were very fond. They reduced it, husks and all, to a coarse I ney reduced it, husks and all, to a coarse powder by pounding or grinding, mixed it up with water, placed it in the bottom of a cavity, over which they made a fire, took it out when black as a raven, and eat it with great satisfaction. Provided with a small quantity of food, the Arab plunges into the midst of his deserts, not knowing what may befal him by the way, or when he shall relieve sefal him by the way, or when he shall relieve

I have lived and labored, for several years.

I have lived and labored, for several years.

I have lived and labored, for several years.

Permit me to state to you and this audience, their prominent characteristics. And first, Sir, let us inquire where the Arab nation is to have found.

In the last place, the Arabs are a talented nation. In former times, this was a highly cultivated language: we have larger remains of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of that of the nations of their literature than of the nations of the nations of their literature than of the nations of their literature than of the nations of the natio shap are sent to the northern States, and one site of Earope, for the purpose. Some procase teachers for their familities, and at greater of His mission who came to proclaim liberty to capative sent to proceed the purpose. Some processes the formal things, and at greater of their familities, and the opening of the prison to them the and the opening of the prison to the state to come formal the port of the sent the sent that are bound, that can be state to come formal the process of their familities, and at greater of the sent that are bound, that can be made the opening of the prison to the through the process of the sent that the sent that the contributions, with compassion, with a sent that the sent to the contributions, with open her and selected and Christian, is turning upon her and selected and the sent to the care of northern teachers; and as they are situated in a healthy region, near the mountains principal and the sent to the sent the sent that the sent that the contributions springing to the sent that the sent t present extension of their language, give us

his hunger or thirst. These are qualities which eminently fit them for usefulness in the Christian church. They are the very qualities necessary for the missionary, who has such privations to endure and such discouragements to

\* It is not necessary to do more than direct your attention to the difficulty the French have had in maintaining an establishment in Algiers, nor the trouble they are even now experiencing from Abdelbader and his leave associates.

CHURCH MUSIC. Psalmody or church music is an ordinance of God. This appears from its being used and referred to throughout the whole period of di-vine inspiration, from Moses to John the reve-lator. David and Solomon paid much atten-tion to it, in the tabernacle and temple worpsalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in their hearts to the Lord This music consists of two parts,—an outward, harmonious expression of words of praise to God, or of some religious truth implying it, and an inward faith and affection of heart in accordance with what is thus expressed. As God, in the formation of the human voice, has given us powers of melody and harmony, which are naturally calculated to excite devout affections within us when applied to suitable words he requires us to use them in glorifying him, and never in any way to his dishonor. Thereand never in any way to his dishonor. There-fore Dr. Watts somewhere well says, that mu-sic was provided for and belongs to the church of God, and is perverted when applied to any foreign object. This perversion is glaringly evident, when it is used for any sinful purpose, or brought into any unholy connection seen in theatres, operas, ball rooms, and similar scenes of sinful gratification. This is robbing the house of God, to enrich synagogues To say the least, all profane, im moral, and triffing singing is unrodly, and so a perversion of heaven-born music. sons sing, when God calls them to lamentation and mourning and woe, in view of the sins they have committed, and the perdition to which

they are momentarily exposed.

Church music, from the nature and design of it, should be seriously learned and prepared. To do it otherwise must have a hardening and demoralizing effect on the pupils, as is often witnessed. It should be taught also by persons of piety, and in a sober manner. No worldly custom, however long or extensively it may have prevailed, can sanction the practice. Indeed, no custom of the world of any force against the commands of God "Let every thing be done decently and in or "Let every thing be done decently women." Indeed, no custom of the world i der; -young men, (and consequently women) exhort to be sober-minded." Every other inhe had brought the captain of this very band of robbers, to contract with us a quiet passage.

When I asked him if there was no danger be-

it in the place of worship, be men of orthodoxy it in the place of worship, be men of orthodoxy and piety. And all pious people who can sing should willingly do so, and should constitute the leading part of the singers; but all others who can, may be allowed to join with them, as in other parts of divine worship. Any religious truths may be sung in religious worship, though the most spiritual and lyrical are the most suitable to be generally used, as better calculated to excite pious emotions. The aposte tells the Christians to "teach and admonish one another in psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs," which shows that the songs of the church should be doctrinal, historical, and preceptive, as well as lyrical and affectionate. All church should be doctrimal, historical, and pre-ceptive, as well as lyrical and affectionate. All this is contained in the songs of the Bible, es-pecially in the book of psalms. This shows that those masters in music, who, by giving tunes for didactic and narrative pieces, admit that such may belong to psalmody, are more correct than those, who exclude from their se-lections every thing but lyrical and more devolections every thing but lyrical and more devo-tional compositions. Some simple narrations are as touching to the feelings as any other pieces, and ought at times to be brought into our devotions, as the history of the Israelites was into theirs. In accordance with this, the compositions of the Celtic and other bards con-tained the history of their nations, and were sung by the people for information and recol-lection, and not without emotion. And who can doubt but that the songs of heaven will be in part doctrinal and historical, as in the song

Whole No. 1278.

in part doctrinal and historical, as in the song of Moses and the Lamb? of Moses and the Lamb?

Though church music should be in a good measure melodious and harmonious, otherwise it will burt rather than help devotion, yet very artificial compositions, and elaborate performances cannot be proper, as they divest the thoughts of both singers and hearers from the devout sentiment of the psalm, and occupy their minds about the sounds only or chiefly, which, separately considered, are only a sweet. which, separately considered, are only a sweet and harmonious tinkling in the ear. To be chiefly occupied with the sounds, shows the absence of devotion, and that the music fails of its object. That is the best church music, which best expresses the ideas of the psalm, and most deeply impresses them on the minds of the worshippers. And by the same test it is to be determined whether the singing shall be performed by a select chair, on by the conbe performed by a select choir, or by the con-gregation at large, as was the custom of our fathers, and is still the practice in some churchfathers, and is still the practice in some churches. Though I have been long accustomed to the first mentioned method, the arguments of Mr. H., a master in music, in the New York Observer about two years ago, had much weight, in my view, in favor of the latter. But he thought nearly all could and should be taught to sing when young, which no doubt is true. Agreeably to this, Orton, the expositor of the Old Testament, in his letter to a young clergyman, says, that to him congregational singing seemed the most sublime, being like the sound of many waters. But Mr. H. advanced another idea, which accorded with my previous opinion on the subject, and which it was my principal intention to advocate, when was my principal intention to advocate, when I commenced writing this paper. It was, that each church should have the control of its own music. This, as well as nearly all I have admusic. This, as well as nearly all I have advanced, flows from the position with which I set out, and adduced Scripture to support. Since psalmody is an ordinance of God, designed for the spiritual improvement of his hurches, the direction and management of it belongs exclusively to them, as much as of any other ordinance he has given them. Others may join with them in all but special ordinances; but the ordinances all belong to the church, and the control of them is in its hands. If more evidence is necessary to convince any one, we have it in the absurdity of the contrary supposition. That a sacred ordinance, de signed for the spiritual edification of saints, should be in the hands of the unconverted and should be in the hands of the unconverted and wicked, is absurdity itself; and such, generally all, who remain out of the church in disobedi-ence to God's command, must be considered. More evidence is crowded upon us, by the many and serious difficulties, in which the churches have been involved, by giving up the control of their singing to those, who were not under

of their singing to those, who were not under the direction of religious principles. Some-times affronts, sometimes emulation and strife among the leaders, and sometimes a disposi-tion to show their power over the church and congregation, has taken the singing from the worship altogether, or rendered the preaching in a great measure useless, or caused the dis-mission of the minister, or weakened or broken in the religious society and perhaus the church up the religious society, and perhaps the church too; all which might have been avoided, by the churches having kept the control of the singing in their own bands, and regulated it in the fear of God, and with church discipline when called for, as they did the other parts of divine worship. This giving up the control of holy God were sung chiefly for show, or mereby to please the ear, or for some similar mo-tive, as has been often the case, and not to impress divine truth on the minds of the asambly, and excite devout or anxious feelings must be displeasing to him, who requires us worship him in spirit and in truth. This doubtless one reason why showers of divide grace, so greatly and constantly needed, are withheld from the churches of our land. Whether any reform may be hoped for in this respect, in the present low, worldly state of our churches, is a question of doubtful answer; but it seems evident that they cannot be in state of true, spiritual prosperity, without this reform as well as others. God cannot bless them, without seeming to approve of this sin.

The impenitent part of the choir are not likely to be converted, so long as they are treated a good enough, in their present state, to control a divine ordinance, and to stand as a kind of mediators between God and his worshipping people. We should reason and act correctly on the subject, since the commands are, "Sing ye praises with understanding;—serve the Lord with fear and trembling;—worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness," Though the music of the tabernacle and temple had some thing of a worldly appearance, yet its arrange-ments were all made by the church. Its iead-ers also were pious, as is evident from Asaph, Heman and Ethan, writing some of the psalms; and the singers were all in covenant with God.
The praising of God in the temple was no
doubt very solemn and impressive, being performed in a devout manner. Our general cusformed in a devout manner. Our general cus-tom in this thing can plead no example or au-thority, from the Old Testament or New. The plea of necessity can rarely be made, as all churches night have retained the control, and used it as God directs; and most of them have singing members enough to perform de-cently, and to divine acceptance, if they sing from the heart. This is all that God and the institution require, though is always. nstitution require, though it admits of more finished music, provided the heart accord with it. And since the direction of the music be-longs to the churches, to them also it of course belongs to take the lead in the expenses neces-

sary to the decent and respectable performance of this part of worship. They should assume the control and expense together, and not be disposed to serve the Lord as a holy with that which costs them nothing. But they should

of their singing to those, who were not under

lay out no money for the perversion of a divine ordinance, nor to gratify unsanctified minds. May the Lord give to us all wisdom and grace to make his praise glorious.

CLERICUS. From the Portland M

CUMBERLAND CONFERENCE, ME. This Conference assembled for its annual meeting at the meeting house in Cumberland, Tuesday, June 9, 1840. Rev. J. B. Condit was chosen Moderator, with whom the Confe ence united in prayer.

A. M. After attending to some items of busi-

ness, a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Kimball of Ipswich, Mass. from Ps. 42: 2. "My soul thirsteth for God, for the living od." Conference then adjourned till 2 o'clock. P. M. 2 o'clock. After uniting in prayer, e following topics, having been regularly introduced, were severally taken up and impres-

l. The gracious interposition of God in reviving his work among the churches through-out our land, and especially among those con-nected with this Conference, calls for humble

. The importance of circulating standard works of piety and Christian doctrine.

3. A deeper interest in the benevolent ob-sets of the day.

The first topic was introduced by Rev. Mr.

Chickering. He said there were seven month ore, before all the displays of grace, which make 1840 a year calling for devout gratitude, can be fully told. Enough, however has al-ready been felt among us, of the great mercy of God, in the salvation of lost sinners, to awaken

through our churches humble gratitude.

The revivals of this year display in a peculiar manner, the sovereignty of God, both i relation to the instrumentalities which he has employed, and to the character of the subjects of them. Under the regular means of grace, for the most part, God has been carrying forward his work of mercy. Among the subjects of these revivals we find an unusual proportion of men; and many who, according to human probability would have been the last, have been probability would have been the last, have been the first to yield to the sovereign Spirit. The revivals have sent grace upon the churches in reclaiming the wandering, uprooting false hopes, leading to self scrutiny, and awakening in the professed people of God new hope, love. iritual joy, and arousing them to increas and spiritual activity. They have poured joy and peace into many families, and put a new aspect upon society. And finally, these revivals, thus produced under the ordinary means of grace, and impeded by no external circum-stances, we may hope, will go on without sub-jecting our churches to that painful depression which generally follows seasons of great ex-

The 24 topic was introduced by Rev. Mr. The 24 topic was introduced by Rev. Mr. Dwight, who, in a very perspicuous manner, illustrated that it is necessary to read and think as well as hear. The standard works of piety and religious doctrine, such as those of Baxter and Edwards and Flayel and Doddridge and Wilberforce, contain instruction which ought to be read and pondered by every mind. They the products of the loftiest and holiest ed in sacred research, are well acquainted with the character and wants of the human mind. and spread before the hungry soul the rich sub-stantial food of religious knowledge. Without enlightening the mind in relation to the principles of the Divine administration, and the founation of human obligation, it is in vain to exhort sinners to become reconciled to God, an without storing it with Christian knowledge we should look in vain for a manly growth of piety, and for a symmetrical development of the Christian character. Others followed upon the same subject with impressive remarks, and facts illustrating the value of the standard works of religious knowledge, in revivals of religion

The 3d topic was remarked upon by Rev. Ir. Chapin. The Spirit of God is a spirit of enevolence; wherever it enters, it produces henevolence; wherever it enters, it produces benevolence. Entering into the heart of man, that heart becomes a benevolent heart. Region in the heart goes out into the life; hence of the heart goes into the hand. Hence in the heart goes into the hand.

revivals swell the stream of charity.

Rev. Mr. Adams of Brunswick followed, of Brunswick in impor-Rev. Mr. Adams of Brunswick followed, urging by weighty considerations, the importance of these several subjects, especially the last, and closed by an affecting appeal to those who have not yielded their hearts to the gracious operations of the Spirit, so copiously poured upon the churches, and had never read nor thought, nor acted for Gon.

At 6 o'clock, a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Buth, and prayer meetings were appointed for the morning.

were appointed for the morning.

Wed. A. M. June 10. Conference me agreeably to adjournment. After prayer, of-fered by Rev. Mr. Williams, attention was called to the Report on the State of Religion in the churches, which was read by Rev. F. Jones. From which it appeared that there is occasion for great humility, in view of the number and character of the revivals, within the limits of this Conference.

Rev. Messrs. Palmer from Lincoln, & Stone

from York, were called upon to make some statements in relation to the progress of reli-gion in those counties respectively, by which . Chickering in behalf of the For

The Report of the Treasurer of the Foreign Missionary Society was read by brother Wm. C. Mitchell, Treasurer, and accepted, and Wm. C. Mitchell was re-appointed to that office. From the report it appeared that, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, more withstanding the pressure of the times, m had been contributed for Foreign Mission had been contributed for Foreign Missions, this year, than in any one previous. The afternoon was devoted to the usual closing exercises. The services were perform-

Condit on the spirituality of religion, from Luke xvii, 21, "Neither shall they say, lo here! or, lo there! for behold the kingdom of God is Rev. Mr. Kimball and C. Pear officiated in the administration of the sacra-ment of the Lord's Supper. The meeting was, on the whole, one of a great deal of much and it is hoped good will result from it. The and it is hoped good will result from it. The ings were held in the town hor The see of the supper was one of great interest, the whole house; pews, aisles, and singing gallery; was filled with communicants-the minister and disciples of the Lord Jesus from most of ons within the limits of this Conference what had been wrought for them, and our Zior since our last meeting. The words of Mr. K. the blind minister from Massachusetts, showed that his spiritual vision was clear and full. many felt the presence of that God who, at the opening of the meeting, had been presented as the object for which the pious soul thirsteth, even "the living God."

S. H. Shepley, Clerk of Conf.

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION. The General Association of Connecticut for the year 1840, was convened in the Orange street Chapwas organized by the election of Rev. David Field, as Moderator, and Rev. Theophilus Smith

and Rev. Henry N. Day, as Scribes.

Extract from the Report on the State of Religion.

These manifestations of divine power have been

many places, there has been more than the ordinary measure of gracious influence, and in quite a number, the work of God has been very signal. The latter has been the character of the work in Bristol, Barkhamsted, Plainville, Hartford 4th, and West Hartford. The effusions of the Shirit has been extensive. ford. The effusions of the Spirit have been extensive ly experienced, also, in New Haven, Mount Carmel East Plains, and Waterbury. In one Association that for the Eastern district of New Haven, the remarkable fact appears, that out of sixteen churches ten have been blessed, in a greater or less degree with the same precious influences. These favore churches are North Haven, Meriden, Northford North Guilford, United Society of New Haven, Guilford, Wallingford, North Branford, Branford, and Cheshire. The aggregate of supposed conversions in these ten places is not far from seven hundred, many of the spikete of parity. these ten places is not far from seven houdred, many of the subjects of which have already professed religion. The congregation in Ridgefield, in Fairfield West, has enjoyed a large share of divine influence, as also Ashford in Windham Association. There has likewise been some degree of a special work in Stamford, Norwalk 1st, Greens Farms, Fairfield 1st, Bozrahville, East Lyme, Salem, Thompson, Village Corners, Muddy Brook, and Chaplin. In the whole, thirty-two congregations are mentioned as having been visited in the manner already described, and a great accession of moral strength and spirituality, it is felt, accession of moral strength and spirituality, it is felt has been brought to the churches. These effects o divine grace have, in general, appeared to follow the ordinary religious means, faithfully applied to Christians and to sinners. In many places, where these visitations of mercy have not been enjoyed, there is nevertheless a state of things which may be called prosperous, partly as the effect of former revivals, and partly as the prayerful anticipation of coming good. We dwell the more on the subject of revivals, as we believe, that at least in this land and in such a

community as our own, they are destined to give to the Christianity which is professed among us, its peculiar form and features.

We learn with pleasure, that the churches are generally fernished with pastors, and that to a good degree, a spirit of activity and enterprise is manifested in sustaining the institutions of the Gospel and in promoting the spiritual welfare of the community. The frequent receition of new and commodieus houses of worship, and the remodelling of old ones, is a pleasing indication of the interest which is felt on this subject. The comparatively small number of ministers who have been dismissed, and the speedy supply of vacancies of late, lead as to infer, that the permanency as well as the importance of the pastoral relation, the Christianity which is professed among us, its pecy as well as the importance of the pastoral relation is beginning again to be estimated as it was in the day of our forefathers. Connected with this trait, is th of our forefathers. Connected with this trait, is the gratifying fact that the attendance on public worship,

seems, for the most part, to be on the increase.

Yale College is favored with its usual prosperity in all its departments. In addition to the revivals which have been recorded above, may be noticed some special influences of the Holy Spirit which have rently been granted to this institution. Though the work has been limited as to extent, it has been pleas ant in its effects. Several have manifested their hone

church. An additional professor has been appendied in the theological department. That department now numbers between 80 and 90 members.

The Theological Institute at East Windsor continues to enjoy its prosperity, and under the smiles of divine Providence, 30 young men are there preparing for the ninistry, with encouraging prospects of usefulness. Resolutions passed by the General Association of Congregational Ministers at New Haven, June 18, 1840.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, is the opinion of this body, inconsistent with the prin-iples of the Gospel, and its immediate abolition by hose who have the legal power, is a duty in the dis-harge of which, the blessing of heaven may be ex-

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches under our care a prayerful consideration of this im-portant subject, and the exertion of their appropriate influence for the emancipation of all the en-layed in this land and throughout the world.

# BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1840.

The General Association of Congregational Ministers in Massachusetts hold their Annual Meeting at Ipswich, the present week. We expect to furnish our readers with a full account of their proceedings in our next paper.

# SUFFOLK CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.

The following statement was made by Rev. Louis Dwight, delegate from Park street church, respecting

he public institutions at South Boston. Perhaps, said he, it may not be improper for me to make a statement in relation to the institutions it has been my privilege and duty to visit. As there is no church connected with them, and therefore laboring in them is the more difficult, I think it proper that statement should be made before the Conference. that all the churches may make them the objects of special prayer. In South Boston, enclosed in a space of forty or fifty acres, there are about 1.000 soulsabout 500 in the House of Industry; 100 in the Asylum for the Insane Poor; 300 in the male and female House of Correction; and 100 in the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. It has pleased the Lord by his Spirit to do more on these grounds the our faith was greatly strengthened, and our past six months than it has ever been my happiness to witness before. There is a Sabbath School in the half hours. The order of exercises is singing, reading the Scriptures, prayer, teaching the classes, address and prayer. While the teachers are engaged with classes, the superintendent calls for those who are to leave the house the next week, and if their conduct and character as exhibited in the house, warrant it. he often procures them places; -a very considerable number, who have been thus befriended are doing well, having the favorable testimony of those with whom they live, and being very grateful to the master of the House of Correction, to the superintendent and teachers of the Sabbath School, and to those kind friends who have received them. As might be expected, there have been some cases of disappointment; but there have been enough of an opposite character to encourage persevering effort. And the appearance and promise of the school was never so good as at this time. It is believed, that no consideration would induce the master of the house to abandon it, and the goodness and mercy of the Lord appear to rest upon him, and upon the school more and more. It is delightful to witness the good effects upon all connected with it.

It is in contemplation to establish a similar school for the men as soon as there is a suitable plan for it. While these efforts have been made in this Sabbath School, more especially during the last six months, the spirit of the Lord has produced much of his precious fruit, love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance on three beautiful public grounds. Who will object to such things, provided they are clearly seen among those who have the care and those who are cared for in these public institutions. And who will not pray that all things of an opposite character and tendency. may give place to the fruits of the Spirit. The prayers of the ministers and delegates and churches connected with the Conference, were earnestly solicited for all connected with these institutions; particularly for the officers, that they may be guided, assisted and blessed in their arduous, responsible and important

in its turn. From the commencement, there has been most respectful attention, and remarkable order. The teachers have been much interested in their work, and cheerful and prompt in their attendance. The master of the house has favored the design stedfastly from the beginning, and has generally had the school assembled, under his own immediate supervision, and engaged in singing, when the teachers arrived from the city at nine o'clock. As they approach the house through the beautiful grounds the singing of sacred music has often saluted them. Generally, the singing continues till the teachers enter the school room. This is a place of perfect adaptation, neatness and order. OTHER CONFERENCES.

There was nothing in the reports of the delegates from other Conferences which we have not already published, except in relation to Dorchester and Sa-Conference, said that about the first of March, Rev. Mr. Holmes, Agent of the American Bible Society, convenient for him to make his house his residence rial of her." for eight or ten days. During that time, he preached been held every week. At the last communion, whom received the ordinance of Baptism. There thoughts and feelings centred in one. Their The subject had been very much on his own mind. Several of them gave very good evidence. How far it was expedient to admit persons so young, was to be more careful in future. He believed it was the selfishness in men are eradicated. habit of the primitive churches to have classes of catechumens, as candidates, for some time before

tian character is established. Rev. Mr. Bushnell, from Essex South Conference said there had been a very interesting state of religion There had been new cases of inquiry, and one or hopefully converted in that small congregation since Worcester is pastor, there has been more of a revival. There are a large number of recent converts, and a

their admission; and he thought the practice of our

Methodist brethren in their preparatory classes worthy

of attention. We admit them at once to full commu-

nion, and then they cease to attend inquiry meetings,

Trict Distribution in Boston, will be found on the last page of this paper.

# RAISING OF LAZARUS .- From the German

"Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me, for I know that thou always hearest me, but because of the people which stand by I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me." Thus Jesus prayed aloud. Now he had come to the decisive n when it would be proved whether the Father were with him, whether he would execute his word, whether the Father, to whom he had prayed, would add his yea and amen; whether he, who had stood and wept at the grave of Lazarus-as the Son of man, was also clothed with the majesty of the only begotten of the Father; whether to him had been given all power in heaven and on earth; whether his word would give life to the dead. We now stand at the threshhold of eternity, at the border-point of all life. There stand all the wise men of earth, all the learned men, all kings, and they can do nothing in de nanding back from the grave its spoil. Is Jesus able? Can his voice ring through the tomb? Will it call life out of the realm of corruption? Can it also pierce the skies and again return the soul of Lazarus to its new prepared home, that it may be again united with a living body? Yes, the wonder is Rev. Mr. Chickering in behalf of the Foreign Board, and Rev. Geo. E. Adams, agent
for the Maine Missionary Society, and Rev.
Mr. Clayes, Bethel Preacher in Portland—
urged the claims of their respective objects till
18 oxloads. The order of exercises is singing, reading death. Hear it, ye glorified in heaven, who n exult in the victor's rest, at the footstool of the Lamb. Hear it, all ye who must die. Burial places, know that the Lord of life stands at the tomb of his dead friend for whom he had shed his tears. He cried with a loud voice, "Lazarus, come forth." And the dead came forth. The bruised heart was healed,

the pulse of life began again to beat. Is Lazarus but one of the millions who go dow o the tomb? Shall all we who die hear the voice of the Lord in our graves? Will this our body, when t has slumbered in the ground, and turned to the earth from which it was taken, be once more called to a new, imperishable life, united with the glorified spirit, on that new earth, in the kingdom of God, wherein dwelleth righteousness? Does man, the mortal, the sold under sin, the subject of the power of death, hope for this? Yes, the Omnipotent call, come forth," will one day resound through our ombs. These sure, these living hopes we have, as the disciples of the Lord, our resurrection is secured in him, for he is our head. Where the Head is, there must be the members also. Whether between the time of his resurrection and of ours, there lie thousands of years, this cannot divide us from him, who is the same, yesterday, to-day and forever. We look to Christ, we acknowledge in him our Head. So by faith we already see in him and through him, with the light of the resurrection day, all the bodies of the dead glorified. As the human body of Jesus took part in the glorification of his spiritual nature so must our bodies take part in the glorification which

" Loose him and let him go." The sacred histe ry says nothing of that which Lazarus experienced, as he arose from the tomb at the word of the Lord; as his friends freed him from the garments of the grave, as he now cast his eyes on his sisters, then on his Lord. Oh, who could utter what Lazarus felt, when a new life again coursed through his

the past year, perhaps, in an unusual degree. In ly encouraging to such prayer, of different denomina-many places, there has been more than the ordinary tions; each church sending a delegation of the clostered student, but city, that their own schools might expect to tions; each church sending a delegation of 10 or 12 sible are the emotions of his heart. The sisters— the conclusions of the devoted and tollsome experi-(Martha, who had suffered so much, who had so often despaired and hoped, hoped and despaired, and flection, formed by an energetic mind, in circum- the way of such a connection. According to that Mary, who was so deeply grieved in thinking of her stances the most favorable to a correct judgment. brother, and full of intense desire, had so long waited for the return of her Lord) were once more united to the discipline of a thorough education; 2. the power their brother, shared his fraternal look, his trium- of adapting itself to circumstances; 3. independence auxiliary to it, as members of it." The cr phant joy when his death-night was over. The sisters, after their sad separation, now joined in warm affection to their brother—and all to their Lord; now topics, common as they are, argument and illustrarecognizing the wisdom of his love, of his truth, of tion are not more copiously than happily employed, his sympathy; now, the glory of God as manifested to elucidate and establish the precise point in the auin him; now returning to Bethany where they could thor's eye .- But we cannot convey an accurate imsee the footsteps of the Lord; now a little circle of pression of the effect produced by this Address on believing friends. Say, what can be happier on earth? O say, was not heaven in their hearts? How for which we have neither time nor inclination at happy were they when they could prepare a feast for Jesus, Martha waiting, Lazarus sitting at meat with him, and Mary taking a pound of most precious ointm. Rov. Dr. Codman, delegate from the Norfolk ment, and pouring it on the head of Jesus, and wiping his feet with her hair, and hearing his gracious approval and honorable testimony, "She has wrought made a visit to that region, on his agency, and it was a good work on me;" "it shall be told for a memo-

mer & rouce

How endearing was the love which united Mary every week day evening; and his preaching was at- and Martha to their brother Lazarus. Why did they tended with great interest, and very happy effects. long so much for the restoration of their brother? The interest has continued to increase, up to the Because his heart was turned to the same Redeemer, present time. One or two inquiry meetings have in whom they placed their hope. Why did the two sisters unite so closely in one love to their brother? twenty were admitted into the church, seven of Because he with them had aspired after one? Their are now about 25 inquirers, many of them en- life had found one central rest, from which all protertaining hopes. A number of them are very young, ceeded, towards which all returned. Of this endearot more than 12 or 13 years of age. Some of the ed union, Christ was the author. He had wound members of the S. School are in a very interesting state the sacred band of love around their hearts. From of mind. He had felt somewhat tried, as to duty, in the fulness of his divine life had they drank. He, respect to admitting persons so young, to the church. who shed his blood for the everlasting life of his enemies, has animated them with a portion of his infinite love, that they who belong to him may live and die his mind a question of very deep interest and impor- he has brought together those who were far off. By tance. He was not prepared to refuse any one who sin, selfishness predominates in the heart, a selfishgives good evidence; yet he felt that there had been ness that sunders all the sacred relations of life. By great error in admitting children, who, in many cases Christ, who came down from the throne of his glory, had not continued stedfast. He did hope we should moved by the deepest compassion, the roots of this

# ITEMS OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

The cause of true piety and of sound biblical learn ing, has recently sustained a heavy loss in the death of Dr. Hermann Olshausen, professor of theology in the university of Koenigsburg in Germany. He was and attend no other meetings but the meetings a Christian of a kindred spirit with Tholuck, a firm of the church. It seemed to him that some means defender of the orthodox doctrines, of amiable temper should be devised, by which these persons should be kept under a course of training, until their Chrismiddle period of life. He had but just passed the middle period of life. He had proceeded, we believe, in his commentary on the New Testament as far as the Epistle to the Ephesians. His commentaries are remarkable for giving the results of extensiv in the Tabernacle church, Salem, for three years. philological investigations in a connected and logical order.-We observe, also, a notice of the recent more indulging hope, almost every week. Soon after death of Dr. Tobias Habicht, the learned orientalist Rev. Mr. Mann commenced preaching at Howard of Breslau, the translator and editor of the Arabian street church, there began to be some special atten- Nights' Entertainments.—In the death of Dr. B. F. tion there, and there had been a constantly growing Fries, professor of natural philosophy in the univerinterest during the winter. From 20 to 30 have been sity of Upsal in Sweden, that country has not exp rienced so great a loss, it is said, since the death of last fall. In the South church, of which Rev. Mr. Linuxus. He was born in 1799. His "Fishes of Scandinavia," will be an enduring monument to his memory. Dr. Hermann Brockhaus, son of the well The statement made by Dea. Twing, respecting been for some time, studying the East Indian langunges, has accepted a professorship at the university of Jens. He has lately published a Sanscrit worl with a German translation.—The celebrated naturalist, Dr. Blumenbach, died at Goettingen on the 22d of Jan. 1840, at the advanced age of 88 years.

The University of Dorpat was attended last year by 551 students, all but 12 from the Russian States; medical students 223, philosophical 147, law 120, theological 61. The first part of a History of Siberia ans been published at Moscow.-The study of the Armenian language has much increased in Russia recently, through the facility afforded by the publica tion of an Armenian Dictionary. - A valuable addition has been made to the Asiatic library and museum of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh, by the purchase of the oriental works and MSS., belonging the Baron von Canstadt, which the emperor ha purchased for 40,000 roubles .- The monk Jakief, who recently returned from his religious mission to Pekin, is now giving a course of lectures on the Chinese language to the pupils of the Oriental Institute. intended as missionaries to China.

Within the last four years, 82 works have been published at Cracow in Poland; of these, two were historical, 10 theological, and 27 literary and poetical .- A new and complete history of Polish literature prehensive Polish Dictionary is that by Prof. Trajanski of Berlin, and the same remark applies to his Latin and Polish Lexicon.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCRIPTURAL DOCTRINE of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit, in their relation to God the Father. By Nathaniel S. Folsom. pp. God the Father. By Nathaniel S. Folsom. pp. 84, 12mo. James Munroe & Co.

The defection of Mr. Folsom from the ranks of orthodoxy will of course give pain to those who have hitherto not only respected his talents, but esteemed him as a Christian brother. We trust he will be treated with kindness by those who have no longer Eph. 6: 10. The object of the discourse was, to the pleasure of regarding him as a fellow laborer, and be left rather to the judgment of One who knoweth the heart, than laid under any sentence of condemnation by fallible creatures like himself. It may be fairly doubted whether he has yet reached the terminus, of his wanderings from the faith of the Pil- Hall of Waterford, was appointed to the chair. Mr. grim fathers; for thus far he has pursued the beaten track of others, who are now greatly in advance of him, in their discoveries of new light. It is needless therefore to state, or even to examine the course of reflection and investigation that has brought our worthy friend into his present position; for it is no other than has been pursued by hundreds before him. We have found nothing new in the personal experience of the author, in his mode of enquiry, nor in its results, that claims for this pemphlet special attention, though its preparation discovers earnestness skill, and ability.

THE MISSIONARY CHARACTER. An Address de livered before the Society of Inquiry, in the The-ological Seminary in New Haven, April 1, 1840. By Eli Smith. pp. 38, oct. New Haven. 1840. It is rare to meet with an "Address" before any Society, that so well deserves the honor of a "request for publication," or that will so abundantly repay the labor of an attentive perusal. Mr. Smith, to all his cient organization of Sabbath schools in the county, certainly they are neither few nor small-adds that of large personal experience in the missionary field, and bosom, as he inhaled again God's morning air; and of laborers in that field, of different nations, commu- Sabbath School Society. They showed, by refer-

mentalist-the results of education and mature re-The missionary character is delineated as requiring 1. and strength; 4. patience and pliancy; 5. self-denial; our own minds without using "a multitude of words"

POEMS, by William Thompson Bacon. Third edition. pp. 214, 12mo. Boston; Weeks, Jor-dan & Co. 1840.

What have we to do with poetry? " Much every way," replies the Poet. All things are full of it: heaven and earth, fire and water, rocks and air, all breathe it, and it pervades all human souls, whether they know it or not! It may be so. Our ignorance of the fact, is no proof against it, more than our ig- &c., were also taken up in the report and dis norance of many other things. But one thing we know-our taste, or no taste, leads us to prefer plain straight forward prose, to all the poetry the world has yet produced. Probably Mr. Bacon has done wellcertainly, for aught that appears to us to the contrary; he has produced some thrilling lines, and advanced some momentous truths, and displayed the best intentions,-and shown himself to possess talents of a high order. And his volume is very elegantly published; -we speak of the printing, not of the binding, for, whether fashionable or not, it is the poor apology only for what used to be called a "bound

"Verse," says Dr. Edwards, "is words put into a for one another. Into this intimate fellowship of love | wanton posture; it is playing and fiddling upon them. If we will speak truly and impartially, 'tis violence put both on words and things, and this can hardly deserve the applause of wise men. All versifying is unnatural, strained, and out of order; it is as if men and and a committee of three, of which the Secretary women should affect to dance and caper, instead of one, was also chosen to devise and recomm plain walking." On the justice of this anathema, issued a hundred and fifty years ago, we dare not pronounce positively, in these days of superior intel gence-for fear of being cast out of the synagogue; but our readers will excuse us for quoting it, even though they esteem poetry to be "sweeter than honey and stronger than a lion."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION. A lecture delivered be-fore the American Institute of Instruction, at its annual session holden in Springfield, Aug. 1839 By Abel L. Pierson, M. D. of Salem. pp. 26, Boston; Marsh, Capea Lyon & Webb. 1840. We can do no more than publish the title of this all who may chance to meet with it, or have the

means to procure it, as combining in very pleasant proportions, fact, philosophy and wit.

# INTRODUCTION TO ETHICS

Whosoever wishes to attain a clear and adequate w of the various ethical systems which have prevailed, yet lacks the leisure to study the works in which they are set forth, to him we recommend There are only five active pastors in the county, Jouffroy's Introduction to Ethics. This book forms of whom have been added within the past year. T the 5th and 6th volumes of the Specimens of Foreign report stated that there had been nothing like a gen Literature; and is certainly not inferior in merit to the preceding volumes of the Series. In saying that it affords an adequate view of the

stems which it describes, we must of course be understood to mean, so far as is possible in the nature of the case. Nor is this commendation a slight one. The unsuccessfulness, in general, of attempts to condense into a few pages a system which its author per haps developed in as many volumes, is sufficient dence of the difficulty of the task. Without this evidence indeed, a little reflection will show that such a work demands talents of no mean order. The ability to look at the system of another with enough of ap preciative sympathy to discover the truth it contains and enough of discriminative caution to detect its mixture of error; to take the author's own standpoint, so far as is necessary to " understand his ig rance," and yet to remain unwarped by his fulse biases; to penetrate at once to the nith and marrow of a system, and present it in a small compass to the reader; to be concise without dryness, and compreensive without obscurity; -all this requires a compination of talents not often found in one man.

Jouffroy possesses these abilities in an eminent de gree. His reviews are lucid and importial, his expositions of different systems discriminating and faithful, and his criticisms admirably just and candid. There is a simplicity and directness in his manner of soins to work, which will not fail to please such our readers as concur with us in the opinion that of all faults, the most intolerable, in a philosophical writer, is that vague wordiness which talks "about i and about it," but never comes to the thing itself. To all students of ethical science, the work will be invaluable.

# CALEDONIA CO. CONFERENCE, VT.

[Fram our Correspondent.]
Mr. Editor,—The Caledonia Conference of Churches met at St. Johnsbury Plain, on Tuesday the 9th, at I o'clock P. M. The meeting was opened with a sermon from Rev. Mr. Scales, of Lyndon, Text. show that the grounds of the Christian's courage and decision are superior to those of other men.

After the sermon, the Conference was organized by the appointment of the venerable Mr. Wo Moderator pro tem. Subsequently the Rev. Mr. Worcester has been the pastor of the church in Peacham, Vt. for forty years. He has recently retired from the active labors of a pastor, with this church, though he still continues to preach almost every Sabbath in different places, supplying the desitute and aiding his brethren. Seldom have I had such feelings of veneration and of the moral sublime ome over me, as when gazing on the whitened locks and placid countenance of this aged minister. Three of his sons are in the sacred office, and another in an advanced stage of preparation-all, I believe, men nost worthy of such a father. You have doubtless seen the interesting article of the family of ministers, which has recently been going the rounds of the papers. This family of Worcesters has a prominent place in this article

Rev. J. H. Worcester, of St. Johnsbury, - a mer ber of a committee appointed at a former meeting and to whom was referred the subject of a more effiother qualifications for the task he undertakes-and read a long and deeply interesting report. In this report, the committee recommended that the Conference take measures to have the schools connected extended observation of the excellencies and defects with it, become auxiliary to the Massachuselle anjoyed by the shurches within our bounds, during trusts. The experience of the last six months is greated, by the shurches within our bounds, during trusts. The experience of the last six months is greated, by the shurches within our bounds, during trusts. We have not been trusts. We have not been trusts.

ference to the 4th article, that there are any Sabbath School Society or Union may auxiliary-" the doors are thrown wide open to bath schools in sister states to become not so recommended a connection with the Mass Sal School Society, because the intercourse of their e ty is mostly with Boston, and "because the Ma chusetts Society, being Congregational, and publications, its reports and periodicals being prepared with special reference to the w of just such schools as theirs, is every way i adapted to their wants." The advantages of reing the reports of the Massachusetts Sabbath Sche Society, in which are embodied their own report and of the occasional visits of the Secretary of Society, were also mentioned. The co commended the Question Books of the Massac Sabbath School Society to be used in all their se They have been introduced into four of the since Oct. last. The subjects of the organiz management of particular schools in teachers' meetings, the Sabbath School C. with great force.

This report was accepted, and ordered to be a again at the Sabbath School Convention to be held Wednesday, P. M. Then each suggestion of in the report was taken up separately and fully cussed and adopted. The Conference voted to become a Sabbath School Society, a to the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society annual meeting was changed from the time of the Conference to that of the June Conference voted "that the Secratary of their Sabbath Se Society, be requested to act as agent for Confere so far as he can consistently devote time to ject; and by diffusing information, visiting the sel and in whatever way he may find opportuni means to promote the interests of the sol nection with that Conference."-The Rev. J Worcester of St. Johnsbury, was chosen Sen measures as they shall think best calculated to mote the interests of Sabbath school

The prospects for the cause of Sabbath school Caledonia county, are very encouraging. The frien are taking hold of the subject with much intere they have enlisted a man for their Secretary Agent, who "has a mind to work," and a prayers, and labors, and zeal can accomplish the ect, - will make his influence felt over the countries to assist the pastor, superintendents and teachers urging enward this good cause.

Tuesday evening an interesting discourse from Join 7: 17, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Merrill of Ohs. nusing and instructive lecture, and recommend it to author of the famous temperance sermon, known a

Wednesday, A. M. after a season of devotional exercises, a report of the state of religion in the county was read by the scribe, Rev. Mr. Morse, pastor of Let church in St. Johnsbury. The number of che es in Caledonia Co. is 14, of which 11 are co with the Conference. The number of residen bers in these charches, is 1,122; non-resident 2 eral revival of religion in the Conference during the year, though several charches have been somewist ravived. The charches in St. Johnsbury have be most favored. To Mr. Morse's church 19 have been added during the year, 13 by profession; and to that Mr. Worcester's, 28, of whom 22 were added by a fession. A large proportion of those who attend we ship in these two societies, are connected with the Sabbath school. The schools in several other tow are all large and floorishing. More or less have to added to several other churches. The church Kirby embraces only 37 members, 11 of whom ha

been added during the past year.

Mr. Bullard, of Boston, made a statement respe ng the revivals in Massachusetts, and the Rev. Merrill, respecting the state of religion in Ohio. remainder of the farenoon was devoted to a vereresting discussion, on the efforts of the church remarks elicited in this discussion, were of a verteresting character, and well adapted to make a sa tary impression on the hearts and minds of all press

[ To be continued. ] Yours &c. For the Roston Records

# WORCESTER NORTH CONFERENCE.

The Worcester North Conference of churches ted were represented.

associated were represented.

The churches generally reported union and properly; in nearly all of them there had been sevent cases of hopeful conversion, while in Westminest there had been a pleasing and extensive revival of the large.

The Bible Society held its anniversary. The port was read by the Secretary, Rev. S. W. Per ham, and addresses were made by several medic of Conference, from which it was apparent, that mainterest is felt in the benevolent enterprise of family and the content of ing the destitute with God's revealed will

ing the destitute with God's revealed will.

Wednesday 16th, the Conference assembled a o'clock, A. M. The Seaman's Friend Secuty hits anniversary. The Secretary being absent, as port was made. It is only one year since the Consecution as such hadded this. rence, as such, included this branch of effort in its operations. It begins to excite an it Rev. Lewis Sabin, Secretary of Sabbath Schot

prosperous and efficiently conducted by ables endants and engaged teachers. In some of them, there have been several hopeful conversions.

A resolution, on the importance of detrival instruction was presented and supported by S. W. Peckham, and by Rev. J. S. Clark, of Boston, and adopted.

The report of the Secretary of the Home Missions ry Society was presented and accepted. The noting was then addressed in a very interesting and impressive manner by Rev. J. S. Clark, Secretary of the Massinchusetts Missionary Society, also by Rev. D. O. Morton. In the afternoon, the Conference listened to an a

te esting sermon from Rev. D. O. Morton, and in celebrating the Lord's Supper, administ Messrs. Perkins and Lyman. The meeting out was one of interest, and characterized ony which flows from the best feelings of the sand

During the meeting, the following resolutions are reported by the business communice, and adopted nearly unanimously, by the congregation rising, viz. Whereas, It is a plainly revealed fact, that is Lord Jesus Christ "leved the church and gave him. self for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it. If the washing of water by the word; that he may pot or wrinkle or any such thing, that it should

ly and without bler Werreas, It is manifestly his will that his church should be the light of the world and the sait of the earth—the grand organization for reforming the world— therefore.

1. Resolved, That we slavery is a most comprebensive system of iniquity, involving a violation

e dearest rights of m the gospel, it noght tolerated by any Chris 2. Resolved, That with their pastors for tian love, against the may be kept pure, an 3. Resolved, That public of being susta pable of being sustain own intrinsic merits.

4. Resolve I. That, the is not now extendo 1838, to sustain this discouragement, while moral sussion.

5. Resolve I. That we have been subbath, so extensi 5 Resolved, That we the Subbath, so extensivestly entreat all who are free pernicious influences of the conservation of the co liberty.
Voled, That the Secan account of this me resolutions adopted, for corder.
South Royalston, June 1

REVIVALS MADISON, Me.—A reported, and several co YORK, Me.—Twell hurch in this town fraits of a revival. Au est children of one famil
Wells, Me.—A let 12th, states that about that the work was still

WESTMINSTER. sions in this town are led to embrace the tre to the Baptist and Co work in May, was still SUMNER, NEW SH INDUSTRY, Me .- C vived, several cases of many are attending inq

FREEPORT, Me.—A gress here, which pervand embraces all Evanuaber of conversions EAST HAVERHILL, JOHNSON, Vt.—Man LA GRANGE, N. Y

Low HAMPTON, N. tized here, the first fruit EAST WALLINGFOR baptized.

BUSHVILLE, N. Y.—
in progress. One of the
who was a rum tavera
his sign to the flames, an

PERANCE SIGN, has o draks, and declares he er than sell rum again. and the blessing of God WARRENSBURG, N. ter the elders twice visi happy results. In Feb er provailed, and a day or prevailed, and a day of served, previous to the protracted meeting was the was continued for 16 day creased. About 30 has Eighteen have been resultable to the substantial school has been interest every week.

interest every week.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—
been in progress here, the
just been gathered. On
month about 70 persons we
and several others are e Their average age is them are the children of same number have been the Sabbath Schools and

MONTROSE, PA .- A

MONTROSE, PA.—A when in progress here. Mean in progress here. Mean with the Presbyterian and confidence it is said are among to the parative prosperity. In the of 60 at different times we want to be said to be said to be said. or of at different times we At the close of the year a couraging. After disposin of discipline the church ke several weeks sustaining p ternoon and preaching in have been happy. Fifty for the church by profession, of families and a goodly o her churches, particular dists have received large

UNION CITY and other state have also enjoyed r ROCKFORD, Ill.—This but about 5 years. The vinhabitants. In February held by the Presbyterian The effect was powerful, opposition disarraed, "de East who had left their rought to light." Fift st of the converts are 36. One young we he prairi e, and she went he went home rejoicing in progresses.—Puritan.

TOKEN FOR GOOD.

On the first Manday ov ber of the Teachers comeday Schools in the city, upon the expediency of gathering into such School of the city who are not in the result was a manning Monthly Concert should be the second Monday evening by, if convenient, in the Le Churches repre appointment of a Cou the measures proper to be crease the number of the S Concert was held on last M he weather was threate give indications that the of those who are engaged sponsible work. The Rolearn, may be expected a Anid the deep darked

over this city, we hole u light breaking through the awaken the hope that there for each a brighter day. Sanday School Teachers then from being weary encouragement will prome and renewed fidelity in the and sack by diligent study, impo.tunate prayer, the qualit vain - Charleston Obs.

THIS IS TH Mr. Editor,—" Like priesing from high authority. Its seen in every parish in the same examples which should have one ne now before me of I have been in sun evantry for banevolence.

on. According to that article ety or Union may become thrown wide open to Sab. es to become not so much ers of it." The committee on with the Mass. Sabbath the intercourse of their counand " because the Massa-Congregational, and all its and periodicals especially, peirs, is every way better

The advantages of receivmbodied their own reports, s of the Secretary of the loned. The committee Books of the Massachu be used in all their schools ed into four of these schools bjects of the organization and schools in their county, of bath School Concert, &c. in the report and disc

Convention to be held on each suggestion contained up separately and fully dis-Conference unar School Society, auxiliary ath School Society. The from the time of the Oct. June Conference. It was of their Sabbath School et as agent for Conference, devote time to this ob tion, visiting the schools may find epportunity and rests of the schools in con. ce."-The Rev. J. H. v. was chosen Secretary, which the Secretary was and recommend such

best calculated to proschools e of Subbath schools; ouraging. The friends with n nuch interest; and for their Secretary and to work," and who. can accomplish the obelt over the country ndents and teachers in

v. Mr. Merrill of Ohio, ce sermon, known as

religion in the county, Ir. Morse, pastor of the The number of churchwhich 11 are connected ber of resident mem 122; non-resident 281. ers in the county, two thin the past year. The been nothing like a gen-Conference during the have been somewha t. Johnsbury have been fession; and to that o 22 were added by prohose who attend wor in several other town More or less have been hes. The church it mbers, 11 of whom hav

le a statement respectits, and the Rev. Mr religion in Ohio. The devoted to a very inorts of the church view religion. The facts and on, were of a very in dapted to make a sale and minds of all present Yours &c.

# For the Roston Recorder CONFERENCE.

ence of churches held

reported union and prosm there had been seven! while in Westr

tary, Rev. S. W. Peekide by several member was apparent, that much ent enterprise of furnish-evenled will.

's Friend Society held being absent, no re-year since the Con-ranch of benevolent ns to excite an inter ry of Sabbath School

eport on the state of schools are generally cted by able superin-In some of them,

ful conversions. pported by S. W. ork, of Boston, and

of the Home Missions icty, also by Rev. D.

ce listened to an in-O. Morton, and united pper, administered by The meeting through-macterized by that hart feelings of the sane

ving resolutions were mmittee, and adopted agregation rising, vi: evenled fact, that the church and gave his and eleanse it, with word; that he might e church, not having t, that it should be

will that his charch id and the salt of the

reforming the work

was intrinsic merits.

4. Resolve I, That, though the strong arm of the law is not now extended, as it was by the law of 1533, to sustain this cause, we have no reason for decoarsgement, while we enjoy the right to use Resolved, That we deprecate the profauntion of

Subbath, so extensively witnessed, and we earn-ly entreat all who are doing it, seriously to consid-the pernicious influence of their example, in deoving the conservation of our civil and religious Voted, That the Secretary be requested to prepare poles, that of this meeting, and also a copy of the acoust of this meeting, and also a copy of the acoustions adopted, for insertion in the Boston R SAMUEL H. PECKHAM, Sec.

# REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Mantson, Me.—A revival in this place has been ported, and several conversions have taken place. York, Me.-Twelve have been admitted to the Church in this town (Scotland precinct) as the first fruits of a revival. Among these were the three eldest children of one family.

est children or healthy. Wells, Mc.—A letter reported, bearing date May 12th, states that about 40 are indulging a hope, and that the work was still in progress.

WESTMINSTER. - More than a hundred conver-West MINNTER.—Store than a fundered conver-ions in this town are reported, including people of all ges. In some cases almost whole families have been ad in embrace the truth. 69 have been admitted Bantist and Congregational churches. The to May, was still in progress.

SUMNER, NEW SHARON, and HAMPDEN, Me. rereported as enjoying revivals.

INDUSTRY, Me - Christians here are greatly several cases of conversion have occurred and

FREEPORT, Me.—A glorious revival is in prosa here, which pervades every part of the town, embraces all Evangelical denominations. The orbor of conversions is about 60.

EAST HAVERHILL, Mass .- 30 or 40 are here inrope, most of whom are young persons, and we been baptized. JOHNSON, VI .- Many here have been converted,

than 50 admitted to the different churches. LA GRANGE, N. Y .- The Baptist church here enjayed a revival, 16 have been baptized, and excluded persons restored. Others will unite

LOW HAMPTON, N. Y .- Sixteen have been bapthe first fruits of a revival FAST WALLINGFORD, N. Y .- Eleven have been

BUSHVILLE, N. Y .- A powerful revival is here progress. One of the converts is a Mr. Perkins, he was a runt tavern keeper. He has committed sign to the flames, and has pot in its stead A TEM-SEANCE SIGN, has cleared his bar of intoxicating rake, and declares he will go to the poor house raththin sell rum again. Let prosperity attend him, the blessing of God be added thereto!

WARRENSBURG, N. Y .- During the past winhe elders twice visited all the members, with very or the actions twice visited an in memours, with very paper results. In February an unusual spirit of pray-tic provailed, and a day of fasting and prayer was ob-tered, previous to the communion in March. A postuated meeting was then determined upon, which was continued for 16 days. The interest rapidly in-Alout 30 have been hopefully converted. ghteen have been received by the church. The ath school has become large, and increased in

WESTFIELD, N. J.—An interesting revival has an in progress here, the first fruits of which have at been gathered. On the first Sabbath of this much about 70 pressure were considered.

gathering into such Schools the children and youth the city who are not in the hubit of attending them, he result was a manimous agreement that the battly Cancert should be revived, and be held on the second Monday evening of each month alternated if convenient, in the Lecture Rooms of the several further represented in this meeting, and also the Spointment of a Committee to bring in a Report upon the measures proper to be adopted and pursued to increase the number of the Scholars. The first revived remained the financial condition of the massures proper to be adopted and pursued to increase the number of the Scholars. The first revived remained the financial condition of the several first revived remained to the several first revived remained the financial condition of the several first revived remained to the several first revived remained the financial condition of the was £104,017.—Journal of Commerce.

The British and Foreign School Society recently held its anniversary meeting. Among the condendation of the second first revived remained to the mission schools is 53,703.

Dr. Bunting presented the financial condition of the was £104,017.—Journal of Commerce.

The British and Foreign School Society. her was threatening, the number in attendance dications that the cause lies near to the heart

see who are engaged in this important and re-sible work. The Report of the Committee, we may be expected at the next Monthly Concert, and the deep darkness which has long brooded the deep darkness which has long brooded gement will prompt them to greater exertions idea of Jesus Christ, 294 knew not a Saviour, 490 heard of his name, and 54 heard of him through re-

desired rights of man and the plain commands of a gampel, it ought neither to be countenanced nor gampel, it ought neither to be countenanced nor learned by any Christian church.

2. Resolved, 1 That it is the duty of all churches, their pastors foremost, to lift up their anised explicit makes, against the system of slavery, that the pare where the posters foremost, to lift up their anised explicit makes against the system of slavery, that the pare where the posters foremost, to lift up their anised explicit makes against the system of slavery, that the pare where the strong voice of God's truth, in Christian bare, against the system of slavery, that the pare where the posters foremost, to lift up their anised explicit makes against the system of slavery, that the pare where the posters foremost, to lift up their anised explicit makes against the system of slavery, that the pare where the posters foremost, to lift up their anised explicit makes against the system of slavery, that the pare where the posters foremost, to lift up their anised explicit makes against the system of slavery, that the pare where the strong around the struck with the care taken on this subject. Trally, this is the way. I need not say the collection was a generous one, as are all the collections in his society, nor need I tell you that the church and peoples are very harmonisus, and love this uninister devotedly. If every minister would do this, fever white for the Christian bare and the profession of murch the profession of murch the profession of murch the gradient of the N.Y. Observer, in his account of the late of the N.Y. Observer, in his account of the late of the N.Y. Observer, in his account of the late of the N.Y. Observer, in his account of the late of the N.Y. Observer, in his account of the late of the N.Y. Observer, in his account of the late of the N.Y. Observer, in his account of the late of the N.Y. Observer, in his account of the late of the N.Y. Observer, in his account of the late of the N.Y. Observer, in his account o

dent of the N. Y. O) server, in his account of the late

annual meeting of this Society, in Boston, says:annual meeting of this Society, in Boston, says:—

"The receipts for the year had been \$4,022 40; the expenses, \$4,472 29. Of the receipts, 250 was in part payment of T. S. Winslow's legacy of \$1,000, and \$1,000 was a legacy from N. Tucker, of which the interest only is to be used. And such are the receipts of the leading Prison Discipline Society in the world! Are our citizens aware that the monarchs of Europe have sent agents to the United States, to learn the system of Prison Discipline, which this Society has brought into operation here? Do they know that throughout the civilized world, the Reports of this Society take the lead of all other documents on this important subject?"

For the Boston Recorder.

to all the Churches under their care.
LEONARD WOODS,
S. H. TAYLOR,
S. C. JACKSON,
MARK NEWMAN,
H. B. B. EDWARDS,
L. COLEMAN,
DANIEL NOYES,
ELIPHALET KIMBALL,
BENJAMIN PERKINS, E. S. GANNET.

American Colonization Society, June 12th, 1840, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in view of the animating intelligence received by the Saluda from Liberia, demonstrating the rapidly increasing prosperity and power of that Colony, its ability for self-defence, its salutary influence areas the native titles.

London Wesleyan Missionary Society.—

The annual meeting was held at Exeter Hall on the prairies, saying that she had heard that God was here, and she wished to find out for herself. She tent home rejoicing in the Lord. The work still principal or central mission stations occupied by the Society in the various parts of the world now enumerated, are about 240. The missionaries are 362, besides catechists, local preachers, assistants, superintendents of schools, school masters and mission of the Teachers connected with five of our Sune 13.

On the first Monday evening of this month a numer of the Teachers connected with five of our Sune of the Teachers connected with five of our Sune of the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers connected with five of our Sune part to the Teachers are severed part of the converts are between the ages of 18 and Doe young woman came alone 13 miles over The annual meeting was held at Exeter Hall on the chapels, missionary houses, school houses, &c.

recently held its anniversary meeting. Among the crowded audience were M. Guizot, the French Ambassador, and a great number of the most influential dissenters. The Secretary read a report, which, afdissenters. The Secretary read a report, which, afmissible work. The Report of the Committee, we
are, may be expected at the next Monthly Concert.
And the deep darkness which has long broaded
get this city, we look upon this as a faint ray of
the threaking through the gloom, and as adapted to
taken the hope that there is in reserve for us a betrand a brighter day. The strong attachment of
andry School Teachers to their work has preserved
then from being weary in well doing, and a slight
"Sourgement will prompt them to greater exertions."

48 could read and write. 250 could a little, S had no
account of the society, and the great want of education, stated, that in the last year,
in England and Wales, no less than 27,670 marriages
that taken place, out of whom 8,733 men could not
a late Safford sessions, there were 170 prisoners—only 14 of them could read and write. In the Lewes
though the society, and the
learn want of education, stated, that in the last year,
in England and Wales, no less than 27,670 marriages
that the progress of the society, and the
learn want of education, stated, that in the last year,
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learn want of education, stated, that in the last year,
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learn want of education, stated, that in the last year,
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48 could read and write, 250 could a little, S had no
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learn want of education, stated, that in the last year
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learn want of education, stated, that in the last year
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beard of his name, and 54 heard of him through remainder their mastles reviewed fidelity in their Master's vineyard. Let demails remember their insufficiency for these things, and doek by diligent study, and by persevering and hop, tonate prayer, the qualifications which are necessity for their work, and the blessing of God upon his labors, without which they will plant and sow in sain—Charleston Obs.

The British And Foreign Temperance. The population was an anusually large assemblage of persons, the greater portion being ladies. Earl Stanhope took the chair, and, in a speech of considerable length, advocated the claims of the Society, denouncing the indulgence in intoxicating drinks and opium as being equality fatal, and expressing his hope that such habits would, in no long time, be substituted by those of temperance. The Secretary read the Report, from which it appeared that 56 auxiliary associations had been formed, and that nearly 100,000 tracts had been distributed. Missionaries had been sent throughout the country, and the results of their labors were high the country by an analysis of the results of their labors were high the country sond the results of their labors were high the country and the results of their labors were high the country and the results of their labors were high the country and the results of their labors were high the country and the results of their labors were high the country and the results of their labors were high the country and the results of their labors were high the country and the results of the labor and the resul one which should not be tool in Gath, and distributed. Missionaries had been sent throughout distributed distributed. Missionaries had been sent throughout the country, and the results of their labors were higher benevolence. In the Rev. Mr. D's con-

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
The undersigned bug leave respectfully to suggest to by the Clergymen and Religious Societies throughout New England, the expediency of taking pa contribution on Sabbath, the fifth day of July next, in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society.
The condition and prospects of the Society, present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and present strong claims upon the beneficence of the Clierymen and the clier of the clier of the Saluda, the ship which plies terminated, and that several tribes have placed themselves under the protection of the colonies, brings intelligence that the war with the native chiefs is terminated, and that several tribes have placed themselves under the protection of the colonies, brings intelligence that the war with the native chiefs is terminated, and that several tribes have placed themselves under the protection of the clones. But it is highly desirable to extend still farther the territory, and by all possible means, increase the facilities for the education and maral improvement of the colonists, and generally to strengthen the close of th

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the or Gay-Trou-Bay as his name is given in a late commu-Weryrist, N. J.—An interesting revival have been in progress here, the first fruits of which have give been gubred. On the first Saluban of this much along 70 persons were received into the church, and several districts and experienced with the charge of the control of the co

High School of 40 scholars; a Roman Hindustani school of 26; a still smaller Punjabi school; a city Hindustani school, of from eight to 20 pupils; a Cantonment Hindustani school of 20; a boy's boarding that the foundation of both the New Houses, will be expediency of reviving the Sanday School and to consult upon the most efficient means inig into such Schools the children and youth by who are not in the habit of attending them.

The number of communicants according to the latest return as the latest return in 78,228, being an increase of 5,578 on the number action of 26; a still smaller Punjahi school; a city lindustani school, of from eight to 29 pupils; a Cantuck was a quantinous agreement that the communicants are reported last year. This total does not include the number under the care of the missionaries in Ireland.

The number of communicants are communicants as action of 26; a still smaller Punjahi school; a city lindustani school, of from eight to 29 pupils; a Cantuck was a quantinous agreement that the communicants are considered in the purpose of 25,578 on the number of communicants are considered in the latest return as the latest retur tonment Hindustani school of 20; a boy's boarding en. The number of boys in the Sabbath Schools is

about 30, and in the Bible Class 11. A Sikh Fakir and a Musselman at Subatha, have manifested some anxiety; neither of them however seems yet prepared to for-ake all, and encounter all, for Christ. applied to Mr. Jamieson for Christian instruction, and

Christianity, and hail with pleasure the arrival of reli-

bered, and the farms are neatly cultivated. Iron is here manufactured from the ore, and cotton cloth is made. The people are anxious for the establishment

The Waw tribe is more numerous than the Kroos,

Cordination at Amherst.—Mr. Aaron M. Colling of the specific o

assistant instructor, has had 24 students connected

# Summary of News.

Nineteen Days Later from Europe.—The steam packet Great Western arrived at New York on Friday morning at 3 o'clock. She left Bristol on the 4th inst., and brings dates from London and Liverpool to the 3d inclusive. It is mentioned as a temprishile th inst., and brings dates from London and Liverpool to the 3d inclusive. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact, that during her whole passage she had bat six hours of easterly winds. She brings no stirring news, but many items of interest. Cutton was dull, and trade in Manchester was flat. Parliament has rejected the Corn Law Bill by a majority of 126. There was promise of a bountful harvest. A special messenger from the British government to ours comes out in this ship, and brings, it is believed an answer to the last proposition of the President.—Lord John Russel said, a few weeks since in Parliament, that ministers were deliberating on an answer. The King of Prussia is dead. Nothing later from China than has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to Algiers has proved a failure, and Marshall Vallee has been received here.—The recent French expedition to A

The Gold Medal, given by the King of the French, S. C. Bishop elect of the Diocese of South Carolina, was consecrated to his high and holy office, by the Right Rev. Dr. Griswold, Bishop of this Diocese, and Senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishops Doane of New Jersey, and McCoskry of Michigan.

ITEMS.

THE AFRICAN COLONIST WAR.—Gaytoombah, or Gay-Trou-Bay as his name is given in a late communication of Gov. Buchanan, has for some years past occasionally threatened the colonists in the neighborhood of Millsburgh. He is a daring marander, and some for Millsburgh. He is a daring marander, and some of Millsburgh. He is a daring marander, and some motion was negatived.

ists have received large additions to their numbers.

Lynox City and other towns in the interior of the date have also enjoyed revivals.

Rockford, Ill.—This county has been \$44,752. The receipts for the year have been \$44,559. It was also enjoyed revivals.

Rockford, Ill.—This county has been settled in trust for the Society by a resident in the manufaction the bright. The yillage contains about 600 stablishants. In February protincted meetings were self by the Preshyterian and Methodist churches, the first was powerful. Infidelity was silenced, opening districts, who made this splendid donation anonal position of stablish and the first was powerful. Infidelity was silenced, opening districts, who made the first was powerful. Infidelity was silenced, opening them are not the Society of which the annual proposition distanced, "dead professors from the Directors present gave E100 ench, and 200 on the Sabbath; and the Treasurer the same. One individual put £20 in the box which was compared to the control of the script of the society of which the annual proposition distanced, "dead professors from the Simulational 300 of the surface which has proved the free were business and about 20 more are hopefully converted, but of the converts are between the ages of 18 and the one of the surface and about 20 more are hopefully converted.

London Wester and the commenciants, 9,966; the there is 101; number of the Society so which the commenciants, 9,966; the there is 101; number of communicants, 9,966; the there is 101; number of communicants, 9,966; the there is 101; number of communicants, 9,966; the there is 101; number of the Society of the the the connection of the the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves, the the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves, the the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves, the the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves, the the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves, the the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves, the the preceding day, and h

and evening schools which are well attended. Generally their health has been good; and they find the people ready to do what they can, for the erection of chapels, missionary houses, school houses, &c.

INDIAN MISSIONS.—The missionaries of the Presbyterian Board at Lodiana, North India, here it was a additional 300 slaves perished from the same causes, and 100 of the remaining 300 died on the passage to Mozambique harbor, whither she repaired for the perpose of getting a further supply.

York Minister, the old and celebrated Cathedral, in the city of York, one of the architectural boasts of England, was injured by fire on the 21st ult. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. byterian Board at Lodiana, North India, have issued from their printing establishment the past year, 55,302 than \$10,000. It will be remembered that this is copies of different works—or, 1,260,558 pages—in Martin the incendiary, in 1829. The South-western tower and nave are destroyed, with much of the interior. The Lantern tower was preserved, as also

laid by Her Majesty in person, in the course of the

The Court Journal of the 23d May says, "We have extreme gratification in announcing that there is every probability of our Most Gracious Queen glad-dening the hearts and best wishes of the nation by an

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Ministerial project of bringing home the remains sionary has no access to the people. The slaver opposes every effort to enlighten them; and being whole by unprincipled, he hesitates not to use any means to effect his purpose. Qu. 1. Which is worst, the slaver or the rum-seller? Let reason speak; let conscience decide.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Ministerial project of bringing home the remains of Napoleon, but rejected the amendments of the committee, raising the sum from one to two millions of france, and proposing that an equestrian statute in honor of the Emperor should be erected in a conspicuous situation. Odillon Barrot started a subscription amongst the people, but it failed. There is no doubt, however, that the Chamber will grant money enough for all necessary purposes. Lord Palmeston, in his communications with M. Guizot, respecting the sum of the askes of Bonaparte, gives him the title FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted speak; let conscience decide.

Some of the tribes of Africa have too much humanity to engage in the slave trade; these welcome Christianity, and hail with pleasure the arrival of religious teachers.

The population of the Kroo country is between thirty and forty thousand, and the Kroomen express a strong desire for schools and learning.

The country back of the Kroo country is filled up with flourishing towns, has a fine soil, is heavily timbered, and the farms are neatly cultivated. Iton is Ayres.

Ayres.
The Bank of France has obtained a renewal of its

charter until 1868, with a reservation that it may be suppressed or its charter modified any session before 1856. This bank was first erected by Napoleon in 1803, when it received the exclusive right to issue bills forty years.

Jews in Damascus and Rhodes have been subjected to most horrible tortures to elicit a confession of murder, for which there is not the slightest cause of suspicion. The object is to wrest from them money. When shall their persecutions cease!

The Treasurer of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, reports the receipts of the year ending April 18, to be \$66,335,92, including \$574,37 on, and the commencement of the year; exclusive of this, he has received \$18,400 from the A. and F. Bible Society, the American Truct Society, and the United States government in sustaining Indian schools. These receipts are \$6,303,49 in advance of those of the preceding year. The whole number of missionaries approved and appointed, have been detained from their fields of labor for want of funds, and others have been removed by disease, and death.

The Union Theological Seminary, of the Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. G. A. Bayter, and Dr. S. L. Graham, are Professors, and Rev. F. S. Sampson, assistant instructor, has had 24 students connected with the structure, and the connected of the contract of the significant connected of the signal and connected with the structure of the contract of the country. State of the person has a structure, and Patriot. At market 200 fleet catalle, and were not effect for water than 12 to warrioth of the St. Agasting, the office of the sentence of the person the case of the sentence of the person the case of the sentence of the sentenc

Melancholy Accident on the Lowell Rail Road Assistant instructor, has had 24 students connected with it the past year, and 18 of them still remain. Rev. S. Plummer, is President of the Board. The course of the Faculty and students is such as to commend itself to the high approbation of the Board, and assure them of the continued prosperity and usefulness of the seminary.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions consists of 120 clerical and lay members, elected by the General Assembly; one fourth are elected annually. Mr. Long had been for his years Clerk and ticks eller of the Rail Road corporation, at Lowell, and was a faithful, industrious, and useful man. At the time of the accident he had not any charge of the train, but was returning home after a few days absence. Mr. Long formerly resided at Newburyport, and was several years driver of one of the old line of

The Middlesez Union Association will hold its next meeting on Tuesday the 7th of July next, at the house of the Rev Charles Packard, in Lamouster. H. Brows, Scribe, Shritey, June 15, 1840.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The regular of eting of the Roard of Directors of the American Education elects, will be held at their Rooms in Boston, on Weshoss to the St. days of July, at 10 octobek A. M. An Examining ministee of the Boord will attend at the same place on easily, the day preceding, at 3 octobek P. M. for the examining tion of Candidates who shall apply for the patronage of the ciety.

By order of the Boord,

2w. Ws. Conswell, Sec'ry.

2w. Wn. Conswell, See'ry.

The Essex South Conference of Churches will hold
next meeting, -its anniversaries, at the Rev. Mr. Bramma
Meeting house in North Danvers, on the second Wednesh
the eth of July, at 9 delock A. M. Reports and Addres
will be made in relation to Sabdust Schools, Foreign and I

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. William A. Hall, of the firm of William A. Hall & Co., to Miss Ann G. daughter of Charles Wells, Eq.—Mr. David W. Cushing, to Miss Elizabeth W. Norton-Mr. Samuel Devter Hadley, to Miss Mary Eliza Messinger—Mr. James Amory Appleton, to Miss Mary Elican, daughter of George W. Lyman, Eq., Lincoln, Jr. Essy, Warden of the Mass, State Prison, on Mrs. Susan C. Low.

In Charles Lincoln, Jr. Essy, Warden of the Mass, State Prison, on Mrs. Susan C. Low.

In Rusbury, June 23, by Rev. C. B. Kurpalas, of Westley, June 24, by Rev. C. B. K

Charles Lincoln, Jr. Esq. Warden of the Mass. State Prison, Im Rosbury, June 21, by Rev. C. B. Kittredge, of Westlon-ror, Zarchens Atkins, Esq. of New Sharon, Me. to Miss Mar-cin Groper of Rosbury.

In East Abungton, by Rev. L. Aiden, Mr. Jonathan Cosh-ing, ind. of Hingham, to Miss Ruth L. Law, Jonathan Cosh-ing, and J. Ling, J. M. Marchaut, Sabbath evening, In Harwich, by Rev. Win, Marchaut, Sabbath evening, The Law of the Missing Marchant, Sabbath evening, The Missing Missing

# DEATHS.

In this city, Miss Mary Speakman, aged 65—suddenly, Mrs. Sira, wife of Capt. George W. Saunders—Mrs. Ellen, wife of Philip Colford, 32, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia—Mrs. Ma-y M. I-ham, 39. On Saturday morning, June 20, of consumption. Mr On Saturday morning, June 20, cf consumption, Mr. barles W. B. Perry. In South Boston, Mes. Elizabeth F., widow of the lar-paries F. Puttum, 35-480, hereister, Miss Ann J. Gondd, 31. In Dorchester, Mrs. Susannah Champney, wife of Oliver

W. Champury. In Cheisen, of consumption, Mr. Israel Martin, formerly o his city, 38. this city, 38.

In Watertown, the 10th inst. Luther Wheeler, only child
of Luther and Everline A. Bent, 2 years 4 mouths 21 days.

In Newton, June 22, Hiram, son of Mrs. E. Izabeth Hodgdon,
18. (Chem.)

In Watertown, the 10th unst. Luther Wheeler, only child of Luther and Everline A. Hent, 2 years 4 months 21 days.

In Newton, June 22, Hiram, son of Mrs. Ellabeth Hodgdon, 18. "Death—

The portal, opening into Paradise;

Where grace, that in the bad was here below,
Into the flourer of flory straight shall blow."

In Deatham, Plus Hristham, Esq. 62.

In Luceda, on the 18th tost. Andrew Adoms, 71 years.

In East Medway, 7th unst. Dea. As Daniels, 57 year.

Died in Milliory, on the 26th uit. Mrs. Marris Jacobs, write of Mr. Elish Jacobs, aged 69 years rated by a shork of the pelay, which affected her left side. This was sone feditored by another, which paraly zed entirely her lever limbs, and left her with the use of her right arm only. During the last it years of her life, her sufferings were most of the time last it years of her life, her sufferings were most of the time everted the intervention of the time extra decided in the sufficiency of the pelay, which affected or the pelay which has been long and extensive) he had never he sufficiency which has been long and extensive) he had never he sufficiency. But she was sustituded in her sufficiency by hope of heaven which proved on such protracted and sending the charten who was considered in the sufficiency which has been long and extensive) he had never he sufficiency which has been long and extensive) he had never he sufficiency which has been long and extensive her suffin

The following stanga was her favorite, which she mos frequently requested to have sange—
if it praise my Maker toot in death,
And when my vote toot in death,
And when my vote in my nother powers;
My days of praise shall ne'er be past
While life, or thought, or being last,
Or immortality endures."
And now, that her "voice is lost in death," there is no reason to doubt that praise does employ her nohier powers;
or, that "while immortality endures," "he will without censing sing, "Worthy the Lamb,"—Comm.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, June 22, 1840. BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 22, 1840.
From the Dairy Adertiser and Patriot.
At market 200 Beet Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 46
Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep, and 290 Swine.
About 40 Beet Cattle were left a few miles from market,
and were not offered for sale.
PRICES—Beef Cattle—A small advance was effected; we
quote extra 675; first quality 6 25 a 575.
Working Oxen—No sales noticed.
Cotes and Calves—Sales at \$20, 23, 27, 31, 37, 40, and 42.
Sheep—Duil; jots sold for 125, 142, 175, 225, 250, 255,
and \$3.
Siefne—Two lots of small Pigs were sold at 6c. At retail,
from 4 1-2 to 7.

MANAULULY'S MINUELLANIES.

(RITICAL and Miscellaneous Essays. By T. Babington
Macauley-2 vols. 12ma.
A New Home—Who'll Follow? or Glimpses of Western
Life. By Mrs. Mary Clavers, an actual settler—2nd edition.
The Moss Rose, a larting Token. Edited by C. W. Everest. Strive and Tairiey a Talle. By Mary Howitt.
Southgate's Travels, 2 vols. 12mo.
Kirk's Sermons, 1 vol. 12mo.
Augustinism and Pelagiantsm, 1 vol. 8vo.
History of American Missions. 1 vol. 8vo.

Augustinism and Penagiannan, 1 vot. 8vo. History of American Missions, 1 vot. 8vo. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington June 26.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Visitor's Guide through Mount Auburn, with upwards of sixty engravings of Monuments, &c.—12mo.
Bowen's Picture of Boston, or the Citizen's and Stranger's
Guide, to the Metropolis of Massachusetts, and its Environs.
To which is prefixed, the Annals of Boston from 1621 to 1838.
With 62 Copperplate Engravings and two Maps.
Catalogue of Lots in Mount Auburn, with the terms of subscription, regulations, &c. and a directory to the avenues
and paths.

of the Fine Arts, 104th Vol. Family Library.

Macauley's Morellantes and Reviews, 2 vols. 12mo.
Psychology to Rouch.
Longfellow's Preus, 2nd Edition, Voices of the Night, &c.
Southgate's Travels in Armenta, Persia, &c.
Mrs. Gilman's New Work, Love's Progress.
Scotland and the Scotch. By Catharine Sinclair.
Wishington Irving's Works.—New octavo edition, with
outrait—cloth binding.
Vols. 101 & 102 Family Library, History of British America, by High Murray, Foq. 2 vols.
New Home, Who'll Follow, by Mrs. Mary Clavers—1 vol.
12mo.—cloth.

12mn,—cloth.
A Parting Token of Friendship.—The Moss Rose, edited by
C. W. Everest; A Token of Remembrance; A Token of Af-fection, Poetry of the Heart; A Token of Friendship. For sale by IVES & DENNET, 114 Washington street. J 25.

# KIRK'S SERMONS.

KIRK'S SERMONS.

\*\*ERMONS on different subjects, delivered in England and America, by Rev. E. N. Kirk, A. M. With in Introduction, by Samuel Hanson Cox, D. 9.

Coxygyrs.—Man's Natural Emnity to God, Obligations of Young Men; Jesus the Great Missionary, delivered at Howdons street Church, Boston) The Gospel Ministry; The Nature and influence of Maternal Associations; Sermons to Children; Practical Love to Christ, Temperance and Religion; The Traffic in Alcohol; Valedictory Section; Agreement with God; Address to promote the Revival of Religion, Av. Av. Cloth, 1vol. 12mc. Price \$1.

For sale by IVS'S & DENNET. (store formerly Perkins & Marvin's.) 114 Washington street.

POMONA AND FLORA.

WHE Subscriber would respectfully give notice the solicitation of the lovers of Fruits and PI us been induced to make such arrangements in his it Brighton, as to offer in addition to Fruits and F Fruit Conservatory, and that he will be ready Fruit Conservatory, and that up will such visiters, on MONDAY, June 22d.
STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM, together with such STRAWBERRIES are wanted, will be furnished to visite to the such wanted.

ther Refreshments as are wanted, will be furnished to viewers, at a few moments notice.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, June 26.

LECTURES ON INDIA.

MR. CALEB WRIGHT having visited bank, and there travelled extensively in 1837, 8-22, expressly for the purpose of preparing himself to communicate accurate information relative to the secretal and moral conditions of the limit done, will deliver two Lectures on the Relations of the that ament and interesting people, in the Odeon, on Monable vees ing the 22th of June, and Thursday, evening the 2nd day of July, at 8 o'clork.

res will be illustrated by seventeen large and se Paintings, executed by some of our best ar-

From the Rev. Wm. C. Brawnlee, D. D., New York
"I regard Mr. Wright's Lectures and Paintings, as h
nteresting and instructive. I cannot well conceive

retigious Variables of that degraded people," deeper interest in behalf of that degraded people,"

From the Rev. Wm. J. Armstrang, Secretary of the A. B. C.
F. Missions.

"I have heard Mr. Wright Lecture on India, and take aleasure in expressing my conviction that his Lectures, with

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Mass, S. S. Society, 13, Cornhill.

THE MOUNT OF VISION. This consists of "The Garden," an Allegory; "The Ladder, a Vision p" Narrative of William and Mary," and the "Green Island." Its object is to illustrate religious truth. It has a few eigranges,—p. 72. Price 18 cents,
Anna Elmore, or Trials of Infancy. A most interesting account of the early habits and character of a little girl; the trials; discouragements; pictures; felling into the water.

count of the early hiddle and character of a little girl; the trials; discouragements; pictures; falling into the water, the sickness and death of a triesd; her serious impression and conversion. The book consists of seven chapters, in a dialogue form, and has a frontispiece. It is designed for, or at least adopted to, the instruction of parents as well as chil-dren.—pp. 96. Price He cents.

The History of the American Education Society. Exhibit-ing the early history and management of the Society; its ap-The History of the American Education Society. Exhibit-ing the early history and management of the Society; its ap-propriations to beneficiaries; the number of young men on-der its patronage; genera and achievashings the break-cembers on the community, &c. In five chapters, with a very appropriate engraving, districting the text, "The Field is the World,"—pp. 195. Proc 23 cents. Hints and Sacctices for Young Minds. Designed to aid the young in forming clear views of some of the fundamental discretions and duties of the Christian religion. In time chap-Hints and Sketches for Young Minds. Designed to aid thy young in forming clear views of some of the findamenta doctrines and duties of the Christian religion. In nine chapters;—The Wish, the Scoret, the Distinction, the Comment the Strife, the Change, the Lup of Water, the Light Burden, and the True Wisdom. With an engraving—pp. 86.

June 25.

C. C. DEAN, Agent.

TEMPERANCE EATING ROOM.

(No. 5, Wikson's Lone, near State St.)

R. CAMPRELL, would inform his triends and the public.

It, that the above well known Establishment, formerly kept by R. Gooss, has been taken by him, and he will endeaver to austrain its former high reputation. Having attached to his establishment a pasiry bake house, he is enabled to provide his contamers with every kind of pasiry, fresh daily. Great area is taken in the selection of articles, to have them of the hest quality, viz. Publings and Pies of every kind; Cake, Hanc. Mange, Custards, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Honey, Soda, Mewl, Cuffee, Te., Garon, Chocolate, Milk, &o. &c.

11. June 26.

Church Lamps, and Chandeliers, MENTY Brass Lamps, and two handsome glass Chandeliers in perfect order. Also two Pulpit Lamps. For
sale low. Apply at this office. 2n.—\* June 26.

IMPORTANT FOR THE TEETIS.

P. WINSLOW, 56.1.2 Hanover Street, his made such improvements recently in Deutal Surgery, that almost all who employ him are agreeably desupolated in fluiding that art field teeth (of which he has a good supply of the first quality) may be inserted without point-that many excessing teeth may he pre e ved, with cold, from any further sleeny, even after they have become partful, and that he char, deare too small to hear any comparison to the utility of his service. He warrants satisfaction, and considers the poer.

June 26.

Poetry.

THE IMPENITENT SON. I marked his wild and reckless air,

I marked his wild and reckless air,
I heard his laughter loud;
I saw him foremost is the sports
Of an unthinking crowd;
And scarcely could forbear to say,
In all thy sinful glee,
There is a heart, thou erring one,
That bleeds the while for thee.
A mother's heart,

A mother's heart !- Thou knowest not-

A mother's heart: — Inou knowest in Perchance will never know — How often for her wandering boy Her tears in secret flow; How often, at the throne of grace, For thee she intercedes—

With agonizing earnestness For thy salvation pleads. And yet one sees thee posting on

deceitful path. With madness in thy heart to meet The storm of coming wrath. She fain would win thee to the way, That leads to joys above;

But powerless to arrest thy course Is e'en a mother's love.

Well, hasten on, and heed her not;
Her days will soon he o'er;
A mother's prayers, a mother's tears,
Shall trouble thee no more;
In the deep stillness of the grave,
Her warning voice shall cease,
Her faithful spirit flad a rest
Where nought can may her gauge

Where nought can mar her peace.

Where nought can mar her peace.
But list thee, thoughtless boy, again
That mother thou shalt see,
Before the great white throne, from which
The heavens and enrish shall flee;
Canst thou endure to meet her there—
Endure to hear her say,
'Ah, Lord, I sought in vain to turn
His feet to wisdom's way 29

And canst thou hear the pangs which then

His feet to wisdom's way?

As thou art justly doomed from her Forevermore to part,— As in thy final dwelling-place

Miscellany.

many reported in the Great Day when the ransomed of the Lord shall be brought home. Some have already been brought to light. In serious for a while, but who seemed to be losing her seriousness, on reading the Tract, "How at the house, became deeply affected. She said that all the sins of her tehole life at once came up before her mind. In the agony of her soul she cried for help—and that day the Sanceded—and for several months she has given needed—and for several months she has given house of a sailor. He carried it to sea soon of two other sailors.—A colored woman reading the sail of the nouse in the greatest dismay, seeking to lightning, nor hear thunder. I knew it a soul she cried for help—and that day the Sanceded—and for several months she has given needed—and for several months she has given house of a sailor. He carried it to sea soon of two other sailors.—A colored woman readite the New Year's Tract. It arrested her to the Saviour.—Another woman in the same follower of Christ by means of leading her to the Saviour.—Another woman in the same follower of Christ by means of the monthly ity, who had neglected his soul, was found. Tract. — Young colored man of respectability, which had neglected to the Saviour.—Another woman in the same follower of Christ by means of the monthly ity, who had neglected his soul, was found. Tract. — A young colored man of respectability, was found in a few weeks it is hoped that he accepted of the Saviour, and has since died very had not bever spoken, while he has only lived to have us, and I gave a filted manine, nor hear thunder. I knew it my earliest dismay, seeking to the house in the greatest dismay, seeking to hide myself where I might not perceive the chosing the house in the greatest dismay, seeking to hide myself where I might not perceive the chosing the house in the greatest dismay, seeking to hide myself where I might not perceive the chosing the house in the greatest dismay, seeking to hide myself where I might not perceive the thunder. I knew it fears.

One after

CONSOLATIONS OF PIETY.

How blessed and happy is your lot, my dear friend, beyond the common lot of the greater part of mankind; that you know what it is to draw near to God in prayer, and are acquainted with a Throne of Grace. You have resources in the infinite love of a dear Redeemer which are withheld from millions: and the promises of God, which are yea and amen in Jesus, are

A Friend of Publicans and Sinners.

The Lord Jesus Christ was affable and cour-

The Lord Jesus Christ was afable and courteous in his intercourse with the world. His forerunner manifested something of the austerity of a recluse, he always the kindness and sympathy of a friend. He sought not the great, all, to the haughty priest and the despised publican. The wickedness of the human heart will sallege faults against the purest, and accordingly when John the Baptist was introduced to the public, denied to all the pleasures of sense, the imputation was cast on him that he was possessinto the world to maintain a free and kindly inwith being a gluttonous man, a wine bibber, and a friend of publicans and sinners. In the sense was never the companion and coadjutor of the friend of the state of the sense with a sense of iniquity, but he was served.

intended, the charge was most untrue; Christ was never the companion and coadjutor of the workers of iniquity, but he was emphatically the friend of the poor, the friendless, and the outcast. He upon whom the world frowned, and who could look around in vain for some eye to pity, in some arm to relieve, might be sure of a friend in him who came to seek and to save the lost. His friendship was not expressed in words only, this humble birth, his sorrowful pilgrimage, his many privations, his active and untiring benev-

many privations, his active and untiring benev-olence, his buffetings and scourgings, his ago-nized death, are all witnesses to the disinterested love of that friend who exhaust alrease.

nized death, are all witnesses to the disinterested love of that friend who sticketh closer than a brother. When too, we consider the entire unloveliness of those for whom he had manifested this kindness, we are led to conclude, that he was a friend indeed. Even publicans and sinners might put in a claim to his love; that they were despised by the higher classes had no effect on fulness, were recommendations to his mercy—he saw and pitied—he pitied and relieved.

What encouragement is held out to the chief

wand puted—ne pitted and relieved.

(hat encouragement is held out to the chief aners to approach to this merciful Redeemer!

Shall rend thy guilty hear

Like billows of the flery lake Eternally shall roll?

For the Boston Recorder,

school, but could find no better place than a back kitchen.—Here he weekly assembled his little flock, and for eleven years labored alone, except with the aid of the scholars he had trained. Among his first pupils were two children of impenitent parents.—These two girls had a little brother, to whom they were accustomed to teach what they learned at Sunday-school. They were so interested in the Bible, that being occupied in braiding straw as a business, they would first braid the length of a straw, then study a verse, then braid, and then study, so that they always came prepared with their Bible lesson. Their instructor, a long time ago, emigrated to this country; and this aged parishioner showed me a letter he had received from this scene of his early labors. The Sunday-school is still taught there, not as before, in a back kitchen, but in a neat house of God. The minister of this sanctuary is a devoted man, laboring faithfully and successfully in his Master's vineyard. He is the "little brother" of those two "little girls," His sisters are married. One is the mother of inine children, and lost her husband the last year by the falling in of a coal mine; but she had the server the server.

nine children, and lost her husband the last year by the falling in of a coal mine; but she had the happiness to know that only the day before this event he had renewedly consecrated himself to God. The minister lives contentedly, upon forty pounds a year, happy in his home—happy in his people—happy in his Saviour—blessed of God and blessing others. This minister, this church, this flock, all sprang from that Sunday-School; and when I look upon my aged parishioner in the gallery, I cannot but reflect what a crown he has for his hoary head.

THE THUNDER CLAP.

NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

NEW SPRING GOODS.

It is the recent arrivals at New York, in second, consisting and desirable Goods, making the second second to the second second consistency of the second c

that are no frequently placed in the dull and lifeless pages that it may be subtlated for or frequently placed in the hands of children to teach them to read. It placed in the hands of children to From the Christian Intelligencer, middle classes in common schools, to aid in acquiring the set of correct and impressive and sensing and resulting nature to be spiritually and the subject of correct and impressive spiritually and resulting nature to the appropriate. Published the pieces selected are judicious and ToN. Andwer and New York, and for sale by the principal Booksellers in this city.

Cinquez, chief of the captured Africans at New Haven, on one occasion, it is said, when the religious teachers who were accustomed to visit the prison on the Subbath to conduct religious exercises, failed to panions together, and kneeling down, prayed with them very devoutly in his own language. Thus the Ethiopian stretches forth his hands unto God.

Zion's finance.

CARDS.

The Subacriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the matter for the street of the matter of the street of the matter of the street of the matter of the street of the control of t

QUINCY FAMILY SCHOOL.

Has he ever sent any away empty? Is he ever ashamed of those most despised, if they only confide in him? Oh no; Christ, however, ashamed of those most despised, if they only confide in him? Oh no; Christ, however, and the sent the hitterest cup which your heard, may be regarded as a ground of reproach, is the friend of simers.—Predspection.

SUNDAY SCHOOL, IN THE KITCHEN.

At the line Anniversary of the New York Sunday school Linon, the Rev. Mr. Told said, when they passed there may only proper in the pulpit before my own proper in the pulpit before the pulpit before the pulpit before the pulpit before my own proper in the pulpit before m

STRIKING EFFECTS OF TRACTS IN A BUR-

THRTY SEVEN YEARS!!

In and about the ancient town of Newbarport, there is much to trace. If some portions of the exceedingly being content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which tell well of the thirting content and organicated, which has well as well THIRTY SEVEN YEARS !!!

Miscellany.

TRACT FITURY IN BOSTON.

(Stateset and to fine five continues which the heart pheses in child and the control of the control of

WINE DRINKING. -Dr. Darwin was a de-Wine Drinking.—Dr. Darwin was a determined enemy to what he called a vinous particular of the higher class of people arise from the helieved that almost all the disagranger of the higher class of people arise from the almost banished wine from the tables of the flattine, be almost banished wine from the tables of the flattine, rich of his acquaintance, and persuaded most of the gentry, in his own and the neighboring counties, to become water derinkers.

[Edgeworth on Education.]

ATTACHMENT OF FISHES.—I once had considered the property of the flattine force of property to desire the property of the flattine force of New York of the Water, S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill.

The Basical Winston, Paster of the flowdons street Church, for Members, of any men the street for the Strategy of the property of the flowdons street Church, for Members, of any men the same throughout the street of the Church of the Adars, S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill.

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of The Church of the Water, S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill.

Full Children Florence of the Notice With a street Church, the is a new creative, in his own and the neighboring countries, to become water drinkers.

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of The Water of

id moral evil.

Resolved, 2. That although the Scriptures recog-

Resolved, 2. That although the Scriptures recognize the existence of slavery in nucient times, and prescribe rules for the regulation of hoth measter and servant, yet the institution of slavery is never spoken of as being right in itself, or as intended to be of permanted under the then existing circumstances, and to be abandoned under an improved state of society of Christianity.

Resolved, 3. That we most sincerely deprecate the application of any other but peaceful means for the arising from a more thorough reception of the sprit of Christianity, and the proposition of any other but peaceful means for the removal of slavery from the band, and we believe that in most be accomplished by the voluntary action of intelligence on the subject,—by the reformation of intelligence on the subject,—by the reformation of intelligence on the subject,—by the reformation and laws, and institute such mane, and religion specific to see a movement on this subject among the particle, humane, and religion specific to see a movement on this subject among shaveholding. States—that it belongs to first the other from the such plans, and institute such measures for the manuscian of their slaves are they shall deem both practicable and safe, and that we will cardially see that the loss of his companion. I shall the subject among the water, and as I thought, was evial to the particle, but the vident principles of the water, and as I thought, was evial to sharp the particle, but mane, and religion people of the particle, but mane, and religion people of the such plans, and institute such measures for the manuscian of their slaves are they shall deem both practicable and safe, and that we will cardially see that the evident joy and strange and the proposition of the evident joy and strange and the proposition of the evident joy and strange and the proposition of the evident joy and strange and the same proposition of the water, and as I thought, was evidence of the practicable and safe, and that we will cardially see that the evident joy and strange and the same plants and the same p

THE TWO PHILOSOPHERS.

There was an ancient heathen philosopher, because the regarded life as a jest, and the following the world a less than the philosopher, the off the world a less than the philosopher, the off the world a less than the philosopher, the off the world as less than the philosopher, the off the world as less than the philosopher, the off the world as less than the part to the property of the world as the part to the property of the world as the part to the property of the world as the part to the property of the world as the part to the property of the world as the part to the property of the world as the part to the property of the world as the part to the property of the world of the world of the proofs of their insanity—they chase a feather of dently pining away. It struck me that he was mourning the loss of his companion. I shall never forget the the evident joy and strange anics to which he abandoned himself when his Journal.

New Rending Book for Middle Classes in Companion was restored to him.—North Devon

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